

The FERNSTROM PAPER MILLS, INC., until this month known as the California Fruit Wrapping Mills, Inc., recently completed extensive improvements to its tissue mill located among the orange groves at POMONA, CALIFORNIA.

PACIFIC *Pulp & Paper* INDUSTRY

Vol. 14 • No. 6

JUNE 1940



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AND TECHNICAL SKILL
RIGHT INTO YOUR PLANT**

USERS of liquid chlorine made by Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co. find that this Company takes its responsibilities seriously. We exercise the greatest care in our own plant to see that all chlorine packages are shipped in absolutely safe and workable condition.

But we know that these cylinders, ton containers or tank cars are going to be used under many different conditions. And we believe that our long engineering experience can help greatly to insure safety and satisfaction *after* the chlorine package reaches your plant.

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PENNSYLVANIA SALT
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Chemicals
TACOMA, WASHINGTON



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Plans For TAPPI Meeting Taking Shape Rapidly

Reports of committee chairmen at meeting in Seattle June 10th show plans for interesting, instructive Fall Meeting are nearly complete.

GATHERING in Seattle on the evening of June 10th, on the call of general chairman G. S. Brazeau, committee chairmen reported on the progress of plans for the forthcoming Fall Meeting of TAPPI, to be held this year in Seattle, August 20-23.

Some twenty men attended the dinner at the Washington Athletic Club, outlined plans made to date and discussed in detail the work remaining to be done to make the second meeting of TAPPI on the Pacific Coast an outstanding instructive and highly interesting affair. Earl G. Thompson, chairman of the Registration Committee reported that advance reservations already in showed great interest in all parts of the country. Transportation chairman, William A. Geiger of Chicago, reported by mail that the special train from Chicago to Seattle would be well filled and that interest in attending was growing daily.

Lignin and Timber Symposium

● A highlight of the technical program announced was the holding of a symposium on lignin. Technical Program Committee chairman W. R. Barber said that the lignin symposium will "give the lignin research men of the United States and Canada a chance to present their latest research results and to engage in mutually beneficial discussions. The Lignin Symposium at the time of going to press as announced by Mr. Barber includes:

"Recent Advances in the Chemistry of Lignin," by F. E. Brauns.

"Recent Developments Relating to the Structure and Formation of Lignin," by J. L. McCarthy.

"The Action of Ultra Violet Light Upon Lignin," by L. V. Forman.

"The Chemistry of Butanol Lignin," by Dr. A. J. Bailey.

"Ultra Violet Absorption Spectra of Lignin and Its Derivatives," by E. R. Glading.

In addition it is expected that the United States Forest Products Laboratory will contribute a paper on lignin.

A second symposium will be on Pacific Northwest Forest Resources

which is considered particularly timely in view of the current wood pulp situation. It will be led by Professor Bror L. Grondal of the College of Forestry, University of Washington. Among those who will participate in the timber resources symposium, which Professor Grondal states will deal with the subject from a strictly practical viewpoint, are:

E. P. Stamm, logging superintendent, Crown Willamette Paper Company, Division of Crown Zellerbach Corporation.

Warren Tilton, forester, West Coast Lumbermen's Association.

W. H. Price, forester, Weyerhaeuser Timber Company.

This symposium on timber resources will develop much material of interest to consumers of wood pulp throughout the country who are now looking to the Pacific Northwest for an increasing proportion of their raw material supply. The permanence of the region as wood pulp producing center through reforestation, sustained yield, fire protection, etc., and its possibilities for further development will be emphasized.

Group Dinners

● Another feature of the technical program of unusual interest is the group dinner meetings, which will be held Wednesday evening, August 21st. Arrangements for these are being made by Fred A. Olmsted, member of the Technical Program Committee and technical supervisor for the Crown Willamette Paper Company, Division of Crown Zellerbach Corporation, Camas. Among the group meetings will be the following:



Acid Pulping—W. Norman Kelly, manager Longview Mill, Pulp Division, Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, will serve as leader. Assisting in the discussion will be A. G. Natwick, assistant manager, Crown Willamette Paper Company, Division of Crown Zellerbach Corporation, Camas; Erik Ekholm, general superintendent Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Company, Bellingham; Lawrence Killam, president, British Columbia Pulp & Paper Company, Vancouver, B. C.; Howard Morgan, technical director, Munising Paper Company, Munising, Michigan.

Alkaline Pulping—Dr. Carl E. Curran, chief, Division of Pulp and Paper, U. S. Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wisconsin, will serve as leader. Assisting will be: Dr. Harold R. Murdock, research director, Champion Paper & Fibre Company, Canton, N. C.; Carl Fahlstrom, assistant manager, Longview Fibre Company, Longview, Washington; J. E. Ryberg, general superintendent, St. Helens Pulp & Paper Company, St. Helens, Oregon.

Power-Steam and Electric—H. W. Beecher of Seattle will lead the discussion, assisted by L. S. Wilcoxon, Babcock & Wilcox, New York; W. R. Gibson, Northwest Filter Company, Seattle; R. V. Maier, General Electric Company, Portland; and several others whose names will be announced later.

Applied Hydraulics—The discussion of this subject will be led by R. V. Bingham, president, Bingham Pump Company, Portland, Oregon. The balance of the group had not been named at press time.

Paper Machine Problems—Will be the subject of another dinner meeting. The Pacific Coast Division of the American Paper Mill Superintendents Association are taking full charge of this dinner under the direction of Tony Siebers, chairman of the Division. Participating in the discussion will be engineers of the paper machine builders together with superintendents and mill engineers.

A more detailed program for the group dinner meetings will be announced shortly.

Other Subjects

In addition to the foregoing the technical program on Tuesday and Wednesday, August 20th and 21st, will include papers on a wide variety of subjects such as bark burning furnaces, paper machine flow boxes,

cross sections of pulp fibres, sulphur dioxide absorption, air filtration, pulping of Douglas fir, nitric acid pulping of fir, chemistry of bark and its relation to paper making problems, adhesive properties of Methocel, starch in paper making, effect of sub liners on lined board brightness. These are only a few of the subjects to be covered by competent authorities.

Clark C. Heritage, technical director of the Wood Conversion Company of Cloquet, Minnesota, past president of National TAPPI, in his capacity as eastern member of the Technical Program Committee is arranging for a number of papers for presentation at the August meeting.

The Program Schedule

● After the meeting of committee chairmen, general chairman G. S. Brazeau, announced the outline of the four-day convention will be as follows:

On Monday evening, August 19th the special train from Chicago will arrive in Seattle at 8 p. m. Following the arrival of the visitors from the East, Middle West and South, an informal reception will be held in the Junior ballroom of the Olympic Hotel in their honor.

Tuesday and Wednesday, August 20th and 21st, the mornings and afternoons will be devoted to the technical program which will be well balanced between papers of academic interest and that of interest to operating men and executives. The technical meetings will be held in the large auditorium of the new Bagley Hall, the headquarters of the Department of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering at the University of Washington. It is well equipped for the purpose, being air conditioned, possessing a loudspeaker system and having both slide and moving picture projectors. Luncheons for the men on both Tuesday and Wednesday will be held at the University Commons a short distance from Bagley Hall. After the afternoon sessions transportation will be provided back to the Olympic Hotel.

Tuesday evening will be given over to an informal dance at the Olympic Hotel.

Wednesday evening the men will attend the group dinner meetings, each selecting the subject of greatest interest to him.

Woods Trip

● Early Thursday morning the men will leave for the big timber as guests of the Soundview Pulp Company, whose logging operations they will view during the day. Leo S. Burdon, manager of the Soundview Pulp Company reported at the June 10th meeting that the plans were completed and included visits to Soundview's operations on the South Fork of the Nooksack River and at Grandy Lake both in the foothills of the Cascade Mountains, where the various types of big timber logging will be demonstrated.

The company will serve luncheon to the group at its headquarters camp at Hamilton, Washington, and Manager Burdon promises it will be a regular logger's luncheon.

Thursday evening will be left open as the men will be returning late from the woods.

Friday is a day of choices, salmon fishing, golf or visiting the mills on Puget Sound near Seattle.

Fishermen of both sexes who like to arise early will have an opportunity to hook a big salmon in Puget Sound off Everett, 30 miles north of Seattle. The Salmon Derby is an exclusive Puget Sound institution and the TAPPI Salmon Derby will provide an opportunity for those who have long wanted to compete to try for fine prizes for the biggest fish. Men from the three mills in Everett, Soundview, Weyerhaeuser and the Everett Pulp & Paper Company, will man the boats and serve as expert guides. But, you will have to get up early, warns entertainment chairman Jim Brinkley, who has his plans all made for the salmon derby, for the big fish won't bite after breakfast time.

Then there will be a TAPPI golf tournament for both men and women on one of Seattle's fine courses with prizes to the winners. Nat Rogers of Van Waters & Rogers, is taking care of the golf arrangements as a member of Mr. Brinkley's entertainment committee.

Many will want to go visiting and arrangements will be made to visit several of the nearby pulp and paper mills.

The 1940 Fall Meeting will officially end with a dinner dance at the Olympic Hotel on Friday evening. Andrew Hawley, in charge of the Seattle office of the Pacific Coast Supply Company has arranged for the dances as a member of the entertainment committee and promises excellent music and a fine time.

For the Ladies

● While the program for the men attending the Fall meeting has been mentioned first, the ladies favoring Seattle with their presence will find that Ray Smythe of Portland, as chairman of the Ladies Entertainment Committee, has planned for them the kind of a program they will long remember with great pleasure.

With the men they will attend the reception on Monday evening following the arrival of the special train from Chicago. On Tuesday evening there is the informal dance

and on Friday the salmon derby, golf tournament and the dinner dance.

For the ladies alone chairman Ray Smythe has arranged sightseeing trips and visits to several of Seattle's famous gardens on Tuesday and Wednesday. On the latter evening, while the men are attending the group dinners, there will be a bridge party for the ladies.

Thursday, the woods trip day for the men, the ladies will embark on a Canadian-Pacific boat at 9 o'clock for an all day trip to Victoria, B. C. This will be a highlight of the con-

vention for the ladies as Victoria is one of the beauty spots of the Puget Sound country.

On Friday a bridge luncheon and style show is planned by chairman Smythe.

The Special Train

● Transportation chairman William A. Geiger of Chicago reports all arrangements for the special train over the Northern Pacific have been completed and many reservations already in. Leaving Chicago at 11 p.m. Friday evening, August 16th, the special will stop Sunday morning in Livingston, Montana.



COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN gather at dinner in Seattle June 10th to discuss plans for the 1940 FALL MEETING of TAPPI, to be held in Seattle, AUGUST 20-23rd.

Participating in the discussion were, left to right around the table, FRED SHANEMAN, Secretary-Treasurer, Pacific Section of TAPPI, member of the convention finance committee and Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co. of Washington, Tacoma; JAMES BRINKLEY, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, President of the James Brinkley Company, Seattle; M. B. HOUSTON, Chairman of the Finance Committee and executive of Rayonier Incorporated, Seattle; BERK A. BANNAN, Chairman of the Arrangements Committee, General Manager Western Gear Works, Seattle; LEO S. BURDON, Chairman Woods Trip, Manager of the Soundview Pulp Company, Everett; RAY SMYTHE, Chairman of the Ladies' Entertainment Committee and manufacturers' agent of Portland; DON McPHEE, Pulp Division Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, Everett; LAWRENCE K. SMITH, Chairman Publicity Committee, Manager Pacific Pulp & Paper Industry, Seattle.

At the head of the table, G. S. BRAZEAU, General Chairman for the 1940 Fall Meeting of TAPPI, manager Everett Mill, Pulp Division, Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, Everett; at his left, W. R. BARBER, Chairman Technical Program Committee, Technical Director of the Crown Zellerbach Corporation, Camas, Washington; Dr. W. L. BEUSCHLEIN and Dr. H. V. TARTAR, Department of Chemistry & Chemical Engineering, University of Washington, Seattle; Dr. Tartar is a member of the Executive Committee, Pacific Section of TAPPI; FRED A. OLMSTED, member of the Technical Program Committee in charge of the group dinner meetings at the August convention, and Technical Supervisor, Crown Willamette Paper Company, Division of Crown Zellerbach Corporation, Camas; Professor BROR L. GRONDAL, who will lead the Symposium on Northwest Forest Resources, College of Forestry, University of Washington; TONY SIEBERS, in charge of the group dinner discussing paper machine problems, Chairman of the Pacific Coast Division of the American Pulp & Paper Mill Superintendents Assn., and Paper Mill Superintendent, Longview Fibre Company, Longview; ANDREW HAWLEY, member of the Entertainment Committee in charge of dances, Pacific Coast Supply Company, Seattle; N. W. COSTER, Chairman Pacific Section of TAPPI, Technical Director, Soundview Pulp Company, Everett; and, EARL G. THOMPSON, Chairman Registration Committee, Pacific Northwest Representative, Great Western Division, Dow Chemical Company, Seattle.

Outside the camera's range on the left is A. S. QUINN, member of the Reception Committee, Vice-President, Stebbins Engineering Corporation, Seattle. H. A. DesMARAIS, Chairman of the Reception Committee, and Pacific Coast Manager of the General Dyestuff Corporation, San Francisco, was unable to attend.



In the afternoon the Northern Pacific is staging a big rodeo for its guests on the special.

At Livingston the train will be met by Registration Committee chairman, Earl G. Thompson and by the Reception Committee, H. A. Des Marais, chairman, and A. S. Quinn. All on the trail will be registered and hotel rooms assigned before arrival in Seattle Monday evening at 8 p.m.

Movies Advertising Meeting

● TAPPI members in the Middle West and East have been told about the forthcoming Fall Meeting in Seattle by mail and by personal talks.

Roger Egan of Bulkley, Dunton Pulp Company, a member of the

Publicity Committee, has shown the movies he took at the 1934 Fall Meeting in Portland before eight sectional meetings of TAPPI, and outlined the plans for the 1940 meeting in Seattle. All members of TAPPI, of the Superintendents Association and a large number of executives of pulp and paper mills throughout the country are being informed by mail of the advantages of coming to Seattle in August.

From now on until early August the publicity campaign will be in full swing. Everyone in the industry will know about the meeting.

Entire Industry Supports Meeting

● Having benefitted from the entertainment of National TAPPI at one previous Fall meeting, in Portland in 1934, the entire pulp and paper industry of the Pacific Coast is anxious to provide a second meeting of even greater benefit to everyone who comes, whether he hails from North, South, East or West and the program is being shaped with this idea in mind.

It is not only a TAPPI meeting, it is an industry meeting. All mills are participating. Mill executives are inviting executive friends to come west for the meeting, and the response is highly gratifying. The

Pacific Coast Division of the American Pulp & Paper Mill Superintendents Association has cancelled its annual June meeting to cooperate with the Pacific Section of TAPPI in staging the Fall Meeting, and is asking superintendents in other parts of the country to attend. And, last, but far from least, the supply and equipment men on the Pacific Coast are putting their shoulders to the wheel.

It is not necessary to be a member of TAPPI to attend. All interested in the industry are invited to attend and partake of the benefits of mutual discussion.

Make Your Reservations

● As a very large crowd is expected due to the great interest in the Pacific Northwest as the center of pulp production, it is important that reservations be made early.

Address your reservations for the special train to William A. Geiger, Pulp Division, Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, 400 West Madison, Chicago. For hotel reservations address G. S. Brazeau, general chairman, Olympic Hotel, Seattle.

Don't miss this chance to participate in a fine technical program, visit the mills on the Pacific Coast and have a most enjoyable time.

Scott Paper Company Enters Coast Industry

Buys unbleached sulphite pulp mill of the Coos Bay Pulp Corporation at Empire, Oregon, 350 miles southwest of Portland.

● The Scott Paper Company of Chester, Pennsylvania, have entered the Pacific Coast pulp and paper industry by purchasing the Coos Bay Pulp Corporation unbleached sulphite pulp mill at Empire, Oregon, having a rated daily capacity of 70 tons.

Announcement of the sale was made June 13th by K. O. Fosse, president of the Coos Bay Pulp Corporation. The Scott Paper Company has held an option to purchase the mill for some time. It would have expired on June 15th.

The Scott Paper Company is a large buyer of Pacific Coast bleached and unbleached sulphite and has greatly increased its purchases from the mills in this region since the outbreak of war in Europe. A large proportion of the Coos Bay output has been taken by the company for

conversion into tissue and towelling in its large Chester, Pennsylvania paper mill.

With nine modern paper machines and a daily production of close to 400 tons of toilet tissue and paper towels the Scott Paper Company is the largest United States producer of toilet tissue.

The Coos Bay Pulp Corporation was built in 1929 as the Sitka Spruce Pulp and Paper Company by C. McC. Johnson, lumberman of Coos Bay, who was backed by his brother-in-law R. Stanley Dollar and by Herbert Fleischacker of San Francisco. Early in 1932 the mill was closed down by the drastic decline in the price of pulp and on August 3, 1932, the company went into receivership with an indebtedness of approximately \$850,000 representing loans to the company and obliga-

tions incurred during construction and operation of the mill. For a year no action was taken beyond the settling of labor claims amounting to \$9,000. On August 8, 1933, the circuit court ordered the mill sold and set the minimum bid at \$150,000 but no bids were received. On January 6, 1934, the court issued an order for the receiver to sell the property for the best possible cash price or on conditional sale, or for credit on such terms as should be approved by the court. The holders of the judgment liens elected three trustees and assigned to them power to buy and sell the properties with certain limitations upon their authority.

The sale was held and the Sitka Spruce Pulp & Paper Company properties were sold to the trustees for \$74,242.70, which included \$61,376.40 in claims and \$12,866.30 in fees and incidental expenses. De-

spite the objection of the former owners the receiver's sale on March 5, 1934, was confirmed by the circuit court on April 2, 1934, without privilege of redemption by the former owners. The trustees had agreed to sell the plant later to the International Wood & Sulphite Company of Seattle, headed by K. O. Fosse. The contract to sell the mill was entered into between Mr. Fosse and the trustees but further litigation prevented his acquiring a clear title to the property.

The plaintiffs, R. Stanley Dollar and Herbert Fleischacker, appealed to the Supreme Court of Oregon following the circuit court's ruling of April 2nd, 1934, that the sale was legal. The Supreme Court heard the arguments on September 19th of the same year and affirmed the circuit court's ruling on October 24th. In the meantime other suits had been instituted. Mr. Fosse and his associates began negotiations with Dollar and Fleischacker and their affiliated interests, the Anglo-California National Bank and the Fidelity Warehouse Corporation and an amicable settlement was reached in February, 1935. The settlement resulted in the dismissal of all remaining suits against the new owners of the mill.

On March 4, 1935, the Coos Bay Pulp Corporation was incorporated with capital stock of \$500,000 and Mr. Fosse was elected president of the new organization. Rehabilitation of the mill began at once and operations were resumed on August 15, 1935. Operations continued until December 24, 1937, when the plant shut down due to foreign depreciated currency competition. After lying idle for twenty-one months the mill was again placed in operation September 17, 1939, and has been running at full capacity since then.

Besides Mr. Fosse as president and general manager, the other officers of the Coos Bay Pulp Corporation are, H. T. Sprague, vice-president, and W. L. Raymond, secretary and treasurer, C. Wylie Smith is resident manager, F. A. McKay, superintendent, and R. B. Colby, technical director and chief chemist.

As yet the Scott Paper Company has made no announcement of its plans for operating the mill at Empire, Oregon, but it is assumed that the present management and operating personnel will continue in charge indefinitely.

Sulphite Prices Raised For Third Quarter

Bleached sulphite raised \$11.50 per ton to \$72.50—Unbleached sulphite priced at \$67.50 by several producers and at \$63.50 by another, up \$12.50 and \$8.50 over second quarter price of \$55 per ton ex dock Atlantic ports—Rayon grades increased \$5.

● Sulphite pulp prices were moved upward June 1st when several large producers announced new schedules for bleached and unbleached sulphite for the third quarter of 1940.

The Canadian International Paper Company was first to announce a price on bleached sulphite, naming \$72.50 per ton as the cost of a ton of 2,000 pounds of air dry weight at United States Atlantic ports. This was an increase of \$11 per ton over the \$61.50 price prevailing in the second quarter and \$12.50 over the first quarter price of \$60.

Pacific Coast producers followed Canadian International in announcing \$72.50 as the basic price for bleached sulphite.

Increases in unbleached sulphite prices were not uniform. Several producers raised the price of unbleached sulphite delivered at Atlantic ports of call \$12.50 per ton, from \$55 in the second quarter to \$67.50 in the third quarter. One large producer set the price \$4 lower at \$63.50 per ton.

The increases were said to be due jointly to rising costs and increased demand due to the curtailment of imports from Sweden, Finland and Norway.

Quotations on rayon grades of bleached sulphite were raised \$5 per ton with the base price at \$75 per ton of 2,000 pounds air dry weight ex dock Atlantic ports. The rayon grades or dissolving pulps ranged from \$75 to \$100 for the top grades.

Foreign pulp prices are considered nominal due to the scarcity. Early in June foreign bleached sulphite of prime quality was quoted at from \$80 to \$85 per ton ex dock Atlantic ports; foreign unbleached of prime quality from \$75 to \$80 per ton; Mitscherlich unbleached sulphite, ordinary prime quality at \$73 to \$77; unbleached sulphite, prime strong at \$70 to \$75; unbleached, inferior and semi-prime grades from \$65 to \$70. Swedish kraft, unbleached, standard prime,

was quoted at \$70 to \$75 and bleached kraft from \$85 to \$90 per ton.

Bleached soda pulp was quoted by domestic mills on a contract basis at \$58 but on the open market at \$63. Domestic bleached kraft at \$70 to \$80, and No. 1 unbleached kraft at \$60 to \$65.

It was reported that a strong factor in the pulp market was Great Britain's demand for bleached sulphite. The offers were said to be around \$80 per ton on the dock at Pacific Coast ports or about \$15 per ton more than the \$72.50 third quarter price for West Coast bleached sulphite delivered at Atlantic ports taking freight into consideration.

Despite the attractiveness of export prices Pacific Coast pulp mills were taking care of the requirements of their loyal long-time domestic customers before accepting export business.

● On June 11th the Canadian International Paper Company announced that it would sell unbleached sulphite pulp during the third quarter of the year at \$63.50 per ton. Speculation immediately developed as to the reasons for the discrepancy of \$4 per ton in unbleached sulphite prices announced by producers for the third quarter, some having announced a price of \$67.50 per ton.

One explanation offered by outsiders was that Canadian producers might be anticipating the sale of their entire production to Great Britain and are attempting to keep prices at a level insuring profits yet aiding their customers as much as possible in view of the anticipated shortage of unbleached sulphite.

B. C. News Mills Running About 80%

● British Columbia's newsprint mills are now operating at about 80 per cent of capacity. Powell River Company's mill continues on a five-day week with all machines running.

Pomona Paper Mill Installs Interesting Stock Preparation System

Combination of Shartle Pulper and Cycling System with Morden Stock-Makers gives Fernstrom Paper Mills, Inc., a very flexible and efficient stock preparation system.

THE Fernstrom Paper Mills, Incorporated, is the new name, adopted this month, by the California Fruit Wrapping Mills, Incorporated, established at Pomona, California, in 1926 by F. O. Fernstrom and Erik Fernstrom to manufacture tissue for citrus wrapping.

Since its establishment as a one-machine paper mill the plant has been steadily improved and expanded until now it is a two-machine mill with one 132-inch Yankee machine trimming 123 inches and one 134-inch fourdrinier trimming 126 inches. From a single product, citrus wrapping tissue, the company's list of products has grown until it now includes fruit and vegetable wraps, oiled and unoled, printed and unprinted, copperized, and with a basis weight of 10 pounds and heavier; plain napkins; department store tissue, flat or quirefolded, 10 pounds and heavier; laundry tissue, flat or quirefolded, M. G.; bottle wraps, printed and unprinted, basis weight 10 pounds and heavier; waxing tissues; plant protectors; toilet seat covers; and, other tissue specialties in addition treated and untreated, printed and unprinted, one or two colors, basis weight 10

pounds, M. G. and M. F. citrus fruit wraps. The mill is capable of producing 40 tons of tissue per day and a large proportion of the output is made from wood pulp produced by mills in Washington and Oregon. Approximately 185 people are employed.

From the mill, which is located among the orange groves surrounding Pomona, fruit wraps are shipped to most of the districts of the United States producing fruit in commercial quantities and to Brazil, Cuba, Jamaica, Australia and Hawaii.

Latest Improvement Program

● The most recent of the Fernstrom Paper Mills' improvements is the installation of a Shartle pulping system for simplifying the shredding and hydrating of the dry sheet pulp and two Shartle stock cycling chests tied in with the two Morden Stock-Makers, already operating in the mill, to provide the necessary beating action.

The pulping and refining system replaces seven beaters and one Allen mixer and shows considerable saving in power, while at the same time giving the operators much better control over the preparation of the stock for the several grades manufactured.

Operation of the System

● The cycle of operation of the pulping and beater arrangement starts with the placing of the pulp bales on a large turntable at the foot of an inclined belt conveyor. The turntable enables the operator feeding the conveyor to have a sufficient quantity of pulp on hand at all times within easy reach. The conveyor discharges the dry sheet pulp into the Shartle Miami High Density Pulper (No. 20. Capacity 4,000 pounds of stock at 5 per cent consistency. Powered by 100-h.p. motor running at 860 r.p.m.). Approximately 36 minutes are required to feed and prepare 4,000 pounds of stock in the pulper before it is ready to be dumped into one of the cycling chests.

The two cycling chests are lined with glazed tile and have a capacity of 2,500 cubic feet each. The stock

in each cycling chest is circulated from the bottom of the chest on one side of the mid-feather by the 6-inch Shartle DS pump (1,000 r.p.m.), through the Morden Stock-Maker and up to a mixing trough near the top of the chest on the other side of the mid-feather. Color, alum, etc., are added at the beginning of the cycling period.

The centrifugal pump feeds stock to the Stock-Maker at between 25 and 30 pounds pressure. The pressure builds up in the Stock-Maker to around 60 pounds pressure dropping to around 25 pounds at the outlet. This system of pressures holds the stock in the refiner on the bar surfaces insuring full refining action. This arrangement is in effect a large batch type beater unit.

While the cycling operation is going in the first chest another batch of pulp is being prepared in the Miami pulper to be dumped into the second cycling chest. In this way one pulper serves both paper machines and different colors and furnishes can be run without interference. The whole system is very flexible, and provides better control than can be obtained with beaters and results in a more uniform sheet on the machine.

Prior to the installation of the pulper and cycling system the Fernstrom Paper Mills prepared stock by making up and mixing the furnish in the seven beaters. It was then discharged into a beater chest and thence into the machine chest. When the first Morden Stock-Maker was installed in the Spring of 1938 it was placed in the Yankee machine system directly ahead of the jordan which delivered through to the machine. The Stock-Maker took stock from the machine chest through a centrifugal pump delivering at 30 pounds pressure. After treatment in the Stock-Maker the stock was discharged into the stuff box ahead of the jordan, thence by gravity to the jordan and on through directly to the machine head box. This system improved the quality of the paper and permitted an increase of machine speed by about 15 per cent.

In the Spring of 1939 the mill in-



F. O. FERNSTROM, President, Fernstrom Paper Mills, Inc.

stalled a second Stock-Maker on the other paper machine, employing the same arrangement. This hookup, described above, is the normal way of installing the Morden Stock-Maker which was designed by C. W. Morden, president of the Morden Machines Company, Portland, to give ready control of the stock treatment and a quick response to this control on the paper machine.

With the refining system worked out satisfactorily at Pomona, the remaining problem in stock preparation was the hydrating and mixing of the sheet pulp. The beaters were slow and inefficient and required too much space. After extended study and discussion the right solution to the problem was found in the installation of the Miami Pulper, the two stock cycling chests and the inclusion of the two Stock-Makers as the beating and refining elements in the system.

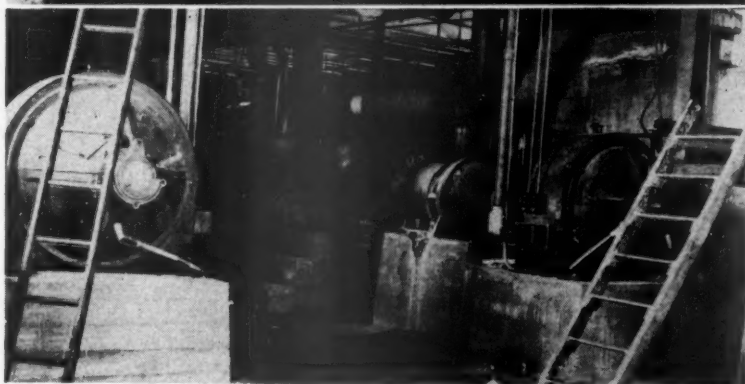
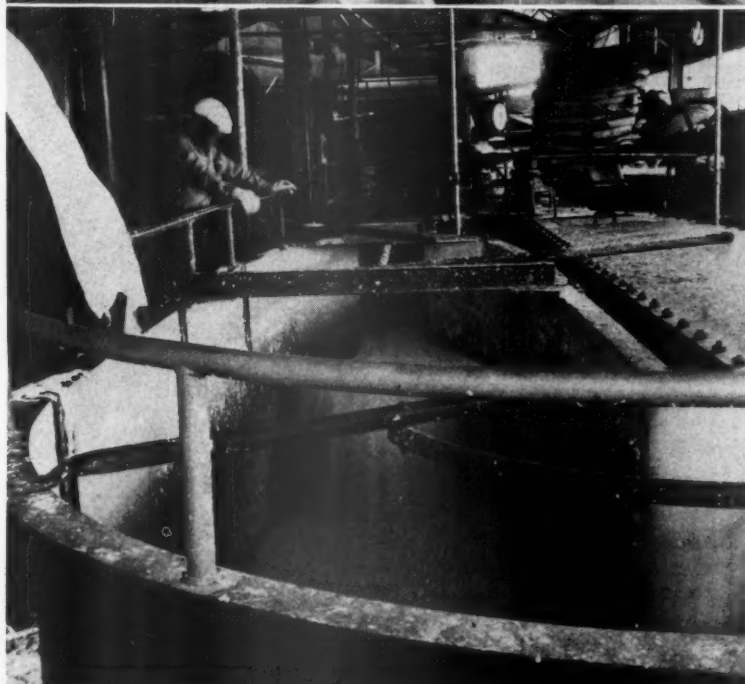
Superintendent of the Fernstrom Paper Mills, Incorporated, is Charles G. Frampton and Richard Buckley is chief chemist. Officers include, F. O. Fernstrom, president; H. G. Miller, vice-president; J. E. Maurer, vice-president and treasurer; J. W. Genuit, vice-president in charge of sales; and, D. P. Nichols, secretary. Mr. Genuit's picture appears in the group taken at Del Monte during the third annual Paper Trade Conference in May.

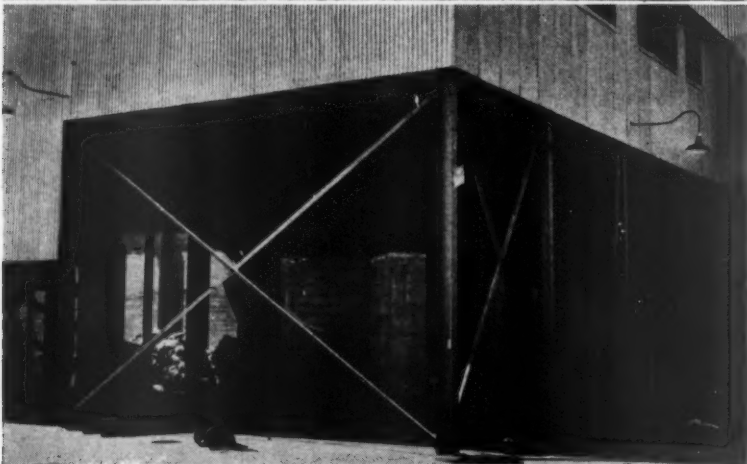
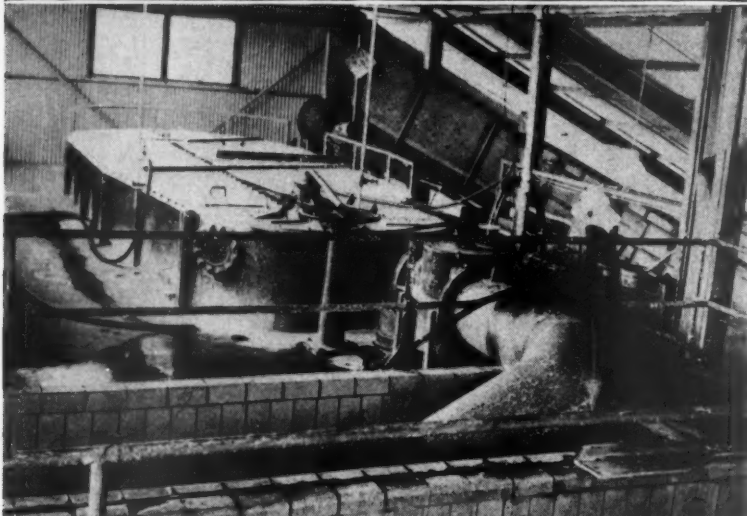
The installation of the Shartle equipment at Pomona was supervised by Robert T. Petrie, of Portland, Pacific Coast representative of Black-Clawson and Shartle Brothers.

AT THE TOP the operator is feeding sheet pulp into the Miami High Density Pulper via the belt conveyor from pulp bales on a turntable on the ground floor.

IN THE CENTER picture the sheet pulp at the left is dropping from the conveyor into the pulper. The discharge at the far end of the pulper is a bypass from main circulating stream to submerge dry pulp before it passes under the breaker arms.

THE LOWER photograph shows the two Modern Stock-Makers with only the motor showing on the one at the left.





Coast Men Attending Superintendent's Meeting

● Three Pacific Coast members of the American Pulp & Paper Mill Superintendents Association are attending the annual convention held this year in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 18-20th.

The Coast men making the trip are Grant Farmer, superintendent of the Vernon Division, Fibreboard Products, Incorporated at Los Angeles, Charles G. Frampton, superintendent of the Fernstrom Paper Mills, Incorporated at Pomona, California, and Robert T. Petrie of Portland, Oregon, Pacific Coast representative for Black-Clawson and Shartle Brothers who are having a big equipment exhibit at the convention.

Mr. Frampton and Mr. Farmer drove east. Mr. Petrie, who was accompanied by Mrs. Petrie, traveled by train. They left Portland June 8th and after stopping for two days in Los Angeles went directly to Hamilton, Ohio. Following the convention Mr. Petrie will spend several weeks at the Black-Clawson and Shartle plants and visit a number of paper mills in the Miami Valley before returning to Portland.

Puget Sound Bowling League Ends Big Season

● Winners of the Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Company's bowling league were awarded prizes at a dance held in the Eagles Hall in Bellingham, April 24th, which was given by Local 194 of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite & Paper Mill Workers. Lawson Turcotte, treasurer of the Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Company, gave a talk. Prizes were awarded by Carl Paulsen, "father" of the bowling league, half of which were put up by the company and half by the local.

The "B" Shift team, league winner, was awarded \$25. James Moena won \$5 for the high individual score for three games with a total of 680 pins. He also received \$5 for the highest score for one game with 287. The "B" Shift team also had the high score for three games, 2,495, and won another \$5.

The "C" Shift team had the high single score with 911 and acquired a prize of \$5. The final Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Company Bowling League standings were as follows:

Team	Won	Lost	Average Pins Per Game	Percentage
"B" Shift	38	13	756	.745
Day Shift	32	19	687	.625
"A" Shift	26	22	686	.578
"C" Shift	27	24	714	.529
"D" Shift	25	26	666	.490
"A" No. 2	19	20	690	.487
Wood Room 1	24	27	689	.470
Wood Room 2	22	29	653	.431
Maintenance	13	26	563	.344
Office	17	34	647	.333

ONE OF THE TWO Shartle glazed tile lined cycling chests appears in the top photograph.

THE NEW SHARTLE MIAMI HIGH DENSITY PULPER and top end of sheet pulp conveyor shows in the background of the ceater picture. No. 1, cycling chest with discharge from the pulper appears in the foreground.

NINE FOOT concrete piers support the pulper in lieu of a basement in the bottom picture.

Canada's Pulp Exports Up 72.4% in Four Months

● Exports of wood pulp from Canada have been greatly stimulated by the war in Europe. Data released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show that a total of 308,567 short tons of wood pulp of all grades were exported from Canada during the first four months of 1940. The pulp had a declared value of \$15,720,842.

This is an increase of 129,618 tons or 72.4 per cent in tonnage and \$7,168,581, or 83.8 per cent in value, over 178,949 tons worth \$8,552,261 exported in the same period of 1939.

In April Canada exported 80,211 short tons of pulp valued at \$4,353,160, as against 68,513 tons valued at \$3,547,991 in March and 42,130 tons worth \$2,028,987 exported in April of 1939. The April exports included 38,931 tons of bleached sulphite pulp valued at \$2,518,662, against 20,210 tons worth \$1,195,494 in the same month of 1939; 16,641 tons of unbleached sulphite valued at \$779,105, against 5,436 tons valued at \$206,911 in the same month of 1939; 11,440 tons of sulphate pulp valued at \$692,080, against 6,873 tons valued at \$356,438, and 11,846 tons of ground-wood valued at \$308,474, against 8,353 tons of a value of \$233,363 last year.

Pacific Mills In New Vancouver Offices

● Pacific Mills, Ltd., Canadian subsidiary of Crown Zellerbach Corporation, opened new offices in Vancouver about the end of May.



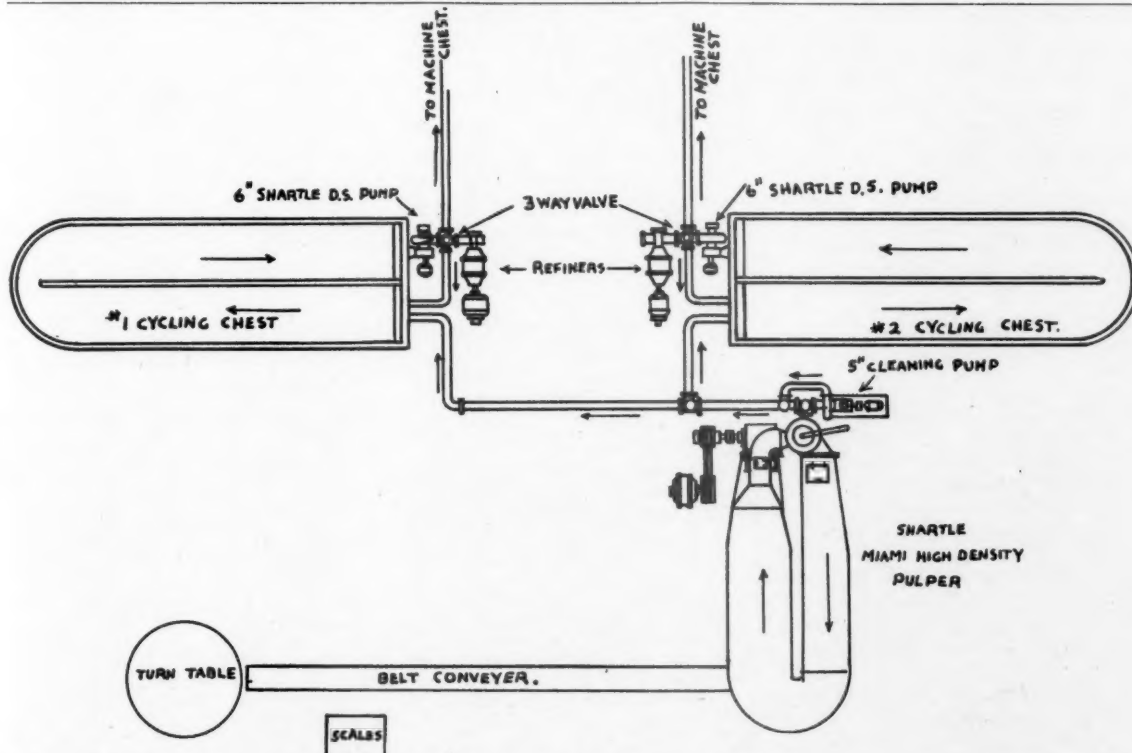
CHARLES G. FRAMPTON, Superintendent of the Fernstrom Paper Mills, Inc., talking things over with RICHARD BUCKLEY, Chief Chemist.

Dan Robbins Back From East

● Dan Robbins, chemist with the Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Company at Bellingham, took a three weeks' vacation during May, visiting friends and relatives in the Middle West and East. Picking up a new car in Detroit, Mr. Robbins drove to Philadelphia and then home. His father, Harry Robbins of Seattle, is vice-president of the Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Company.

Pacific Coast Paper Mills Wins Bowling Title

● The team from the Pacific Coast Paper Mills in Bellingham won the title in the Industrial-Fraternal Bowling League of Bellingham this spring. In the all-city playoff the paper mill team was second out of eighteen teams in the tournament. On the team were Pete Onkels, superintendent of the Pacific Coast Paper Mills, Russell Scott and Mr. Bloch.



LAYOUT of Shartle Stock Cycling System for the Fernstrom Paper Mills, Incorporated of Pomona, California.

New Wage Agreement Provides Hourly Increase, Vacations With Pay

New agreement, effective June 1st, ratified by union vote of 6,000 to 3,500, gives 2½ cents horizontal hourly wage increase and week's vacation with pay to all employees working minimum of two years.

● A new wage agreement, to be in effect from June 1st this year until May 31st, 1941, was signed in Portland, Oregon, on June 8th following a ratification vote by the two unions involved of approximately 6,000 to 3,500. The signatories were John Sherman, vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers and Ernest Lambton, first vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers.

The 34 employing pulp, paper and board mills in Washington, Oregon and California, comprising the Pacific Coast Association of Pulp and Paper Manufacturers, will sign the agreement individually.

This new agreement supercedes one signed in June of 1937 which was automatically renewed in 1938 and 1939 as neither party gave the required thirty days advance notice of a desire to open it for discussion.

● Included in the new agreement are seven major changes:

1. Provision of a vacation of one week with full pay to all regular employees who have had two years of service.

2. A general increase of 2½ cents per hour to male and female employees, making new base rates of 65 cents for men and 52½ cents for women.

3. Provision for special adjustments for approximately 1,000 employees to be based upon job analysis.

4. Special adjustments on maintenance jobs resulting in a general rate of \$1.00 per hour for Class "A" journeymen mechanics.

5. A guarantee of a minimum of four hours for any employee reporting and starting work.

6. Improvements in seniority provisions, including advance consultation with the Union Committee on questions of layoff, promotion and rehiring.

7. Enlarged bargaining rights for the unions as representatives of all employees.

It is estimated that approximately 15,000 men and women employees

of the industry in Washington, Oregon and California will receive about \$1,500,000 additional annual income under the new agreement.

The International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers and the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Union officials participating in the negotiations in Portland during the last week in May included John P. Burke, president of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, of Fort Edward, N. Y.; John Sherman, of Tacoma, fifth vice-president of the same organization; B. L. Tidland and James S. Killen of Camas and Olympia respectively, as international representatives. For the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers Ernest B. Lambton headed the delegation as first vice-president acting for President Arthur Huggins of Albany, N. Y. Associated with him were representatives Arthur Hannaford of Camas and Frank S. Barnes of California. Mr. Lambton was formerly the international representative for the Paper Makers on the Coast but his headquarters are now in Albany.

Employer representatives included J. D. Zellerbach, president of Crown Zellerbach Corporation, who headed the delegation; J. H. Smith, executive vice-president of the Hawley Pulp & Paper Company; General A. S. Fleming, vice-president of Columbia River Paper Mills; and H. L. Wollenberg, president of the Longview Fibre Company. Each mill was represented by delegates from the unions and by mill managers and superintendents.

Editorial Comment

● Following the signing of the new wage agreement between the two pulp and paper mill unions and the mills in Washington, Oregon and California, considerable editorial comment upon the amicable settlement appeared in the papers of the mill towns. Two of these are of special interest and are reproduced below.

The Port Townsend, Washington, "Port Townsend Leader" under the heading, "Mill Helps City Again," published the following editorial on June 6th:

lashed the following editorial on June 6th:

"It wasn't many years ago that Port Townsend was struggling along without a permanent industry of any size. The population here had dwindled to a low point and the outlook was none too promising. The situation was changed with the construction of the National Paper Products Company plant. The population growth to over 4,000, including Fort Worden, can be attributed to the mill. Jobs were provided for many local residents and others who settled here. Business of the community increased.

"The industry has been fortunate in that amicable relations have existed between employers and employees. Unlike many industries, there has never been a shutdown of the mill caused by labor difficulties within the mill itself. There is no one who can say the city has not been benefitted in general.

"And now things look even better for Port Townsend. A tentative new working agreement has been reached by Pacific Coast paper industry employers and employees which awaits only the ratification of the union men.

"Under this new agreement the lowest paid man will receive 65 cents an hour and the lowest paid woman 52½ cents. Everyone will receive a week's vacation with pay. This means an increase of about \$50,000 annually in the Port Townsend payroll and about \$2,000,000 annual increase on the Pacific Coast.

"The clause calling for a week's vacation with pay will benefit the community as well as the employees actually involved. It is the plan to allow the vacations during the summer months, which will mean quite a number of boys just out of high school and others home for the summer from other schools will receive at least temporary summer work and opportunities to gain working experience which may possibly result in permanent jobs."

"It Can Be Done"

● Is the heading of an editorial appearing in the Oregon City, Oregon, "Enterprise" on June 4th dealing with the successful wage contract negotiations at Portland. We quote it in full.

"That it can be done is manifest in the agreement reached by representatives of Pacific coast paper mills and union delegates. The "it" in this case refers to the settlement of labor problems by peaceful means, by meeting around the conference table and ironing out the questions that plague employer-employee relationships in a dynamic world.

"It is not that this is a peculiar case except as it effects Oregon City. The fact of the matter is that taking the nation as a whole, hardly a day passes that a conference is not being held, an agreement arrived at and a contract entered into.

"We take all this as a matter of course. It is only when, owing to the in-

transiency of either labor or of an employer group of both, a strike ensues that we take particular notice. The only peculiarity is one of the human race that gets not at all excited over the ordinary occurrences of life, but, in laying great stress on the extraordinary, tends to remember them and honor them with a degree of attention out of all proportion to their numerical incidence.

"We have had strikes and labor difficulties of all kinds in the past several years. In consequence of them we have suffered economically and, an even greater tragedy, we have seen a gradually widening rift develop between employers and employees. Attitudes of mind, even on the part of those who are not immediately parties to the dispute, have been affected. A certain bitterness has developed. The incompatibility of the interests of labor and capital has come to be accepted in certain quarters.

"Much of this has come about because we forget our generally peaceful relations and remember only the intervals of strife.

"Once more it is forcefully called to our attention that protracted and violent disagreements are the exception, not the rule. Reassurance and hope are implicit in that fact."

Newsprint Production Up 20% in Five Months

● Production in Canada during May, 1940, amounted to 323,563 tons and shipments to 334,441 tons, according to the News Print Service Bureau. Production in the United States was 90,207 tons and shipments 88,912 tons, making a total United States and Canadian newsprint production of 413,770 tons and shipments of 423,353 tons. During May, 31,033 tons of newsprint were made in Newfoundland, so that the total North American production for the month amounted to 444,803 tons. Total production in May, 1939, was 358,185 tons.

The Canadian mills produced 226,125 tons more in the first five months of 1940 than in the first five months of 1939, which was an increase of twenty and five-tenths per cent. The output in the United States was 35,882 tons or nine and two-tenths per cent more than in the first five months of 1939, in Newfoundland production was 24,595 tons or twenty-one and four-tenths per cent more, making a total increase of 286,602 tons, or seventeen and eight-tenths per cent more than in the first five months of 1939.

Stocks of newsprint paper at the end of May were 203,672 tons at Canadian mills and 17,975 tons at United States mills, making a combined total of 221,647 tons compared with 231,230 tons on April 30, 1940, and 209,374 tons at the end of May 1939.

Johnson Heads Employees Association

● At the close of the meeting of the Pacific Coast Pulp and Paper Mill Employees Association in Portland May 26th, Clyde Johnson, paper maker with the Camas mill of the Crown Willamette Paper Company, Division of Crown Zellerbach Corporation, was elected president.

Mr. Johnson succeeds Charles Davis of Salem, Oregon, who has served as president this past year.

Propose Joint Pulp and Power Project

● T. H. Wilkinson and William Meehan appeared before Fraser Valley civic executives recently to propose a new \$7,000,000 power project for the Cheakamus site.

The power would be used for a pulp mill and other enterprises. Wilkinson suggested that the various Fraser Valley municipalities should acquire revenue bonds in the project and in return obtain their power rather than from B. C. Power Corporation. In a sense they would own their own power supply.

Mayor Lyle Telford of Vancouver said he favored buying B. C. Power rather than creation of a competing system.

Meehan has been promoting power and pulp projects in Vancouver for several years.

News of the British Columbia Pulp Projects

● Northern Construction Company, headed by A. R. Mann and originally developed by the Mackenzie & Mann interests, who built the Canadian Northern Railway, is interested in the harnessing of Campbell River power on Vancouver Island for a proposed rayon mill.

Valentine Quinn, now of Northern Construction, who was formerly associated with the Meehan Brothers of Vancouver in a project for a pulp mill at Squamish, utilizing Cheakamus power, says that recent war developments have unsettled the financial world to such an extent that negotiations have lagged in recent weeks. But Quinn and other executives of Northern Construction believe that when conditions become more clarified the Campbell River development is a logical step.

Campbell River has long been regarded as a suitable site for a power plant and pulp mill, and it has figured in negotiations carried on at different times by half a dozen companies. Ten years ago International Harvester Company had an interest in the site and was all set to finance a pulp plant and mill. Crown Zellerbach Corporation has shown an interest in the development for a long time and has carried out extensive surveys there.

B. C. Power Corporation, holding company for B. C. Electric Railway, British Columbia's biggest utility enterprise, now holds the Campbell River power site in reserve. Several years ago it had tentatively planned to go ahead with construction of dams and other details preliminary to building of a power plant, the idea being to sell power to a pulp mill to be built by International Harvester, Crown Zellerbach or some other company and in addition serve a large section of Vancouver Island with power and light.

In the depression years the plan was temporarily abandoned, but B. C. Power is still regarded as the logical operator of the Campbell River power scheme, and if Northern Construction Company is able to finance its part of the project it is regarded likely that the power phase will be taken care of by B. C. Power Corporation.

● Although Prince Rupert plans of Frank L. Buckley and others for establishment of a pulp mill in the north

have at least temporarily faded from the picture, there seems to be no longer any reason to doubt that at least one new pulp mill will be established in British Columbia this year.

● A likely "starter" provided that the financial situation is not too clouded is the project being planned by A. E. McMaster, former vice-president and general manager of Powell River Company, who represents the British holders of extensive pulpwood limits on Vancouver Island's east coast.

Representatives of the owners came to the coast from England to survey the property preliminary to giving their O. K. to go ahead, but their arrival in Vancouver coincided with the Munich crisis. Foreseeing political developments in Europe, orders were given to mark time and the outbreak of war has increased the difficulties of financing from that quarter.

Harold Cavin Returns To Pacific Coast

● Harold D. Cavin, pulp and paper mill consulting engineer, returned to the Pacific Coast the latter part of May after spending a year at Mobile, Alabama, where he was resident engineer for Hardy S. Ferguson on the construction of the bleached sulphate pulp and paper mill for Hollingsworth & Whitney of Boston.

Leaving Mobile May 15th, Mr. and Mrs. Cavin drove north to Bellingham, their former home, where Mr. Cavin joined the Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Company to work on engineering problems in connection with mill improvements. His most recent previous work for Puget Sound was the designing and construction of the new unbleached sulphite pulp mill which was completed in June of 1938.

Mr. and Mrs. Cavin are now settled in a home on Lake Whatcom on the outskirts of Bellingham. Mr. Cavin looked at the acre and a half of lawn with a practical engineering eye and quickly solved the mowing problem by purchasing a power driven lawnmower for their friends to play with when dropping in for a visit.



HAROLD D. CAVIN
Returns to Pacific Coast

Embargo Asked on Pulp Shipments To Great Britain and France

"Wood Pulp Consumers' Committee" requests that the State Department negotiate a deal with Germany to release pulp shipments from Scandinavia in return for promise not to ship American pulp to Allies.

AN effort has been made by a "Wood Pulp Consumers' Committee" to persuade Secretary of State Cordell Hull to prohibit exports of wood pulp from the United States to Great Britain and France in the hope that Germany would then agree to the resumption of normal shipments to this country of pulp from Sweden, Finland and Norway.

A letter sent to pulp consumers by the committee said in part:

"Germany has indicated an unwillingness to permit the shipment of Swedish pulp to the United States as long as the United States pulp producers are exporting to European countries, and as long as there is any possibility of the pulp or an equivalent amount being diverted to the Allies.

"The above facts, and many others, lead to the conclusion that if converting mills are to obtain their wood pulp requirements it is necessary that exports of wood pulp from the United States to European countries, or to countries where the pulp may be transhipped to France or England, be discontinued; and that an agreement be reached between England, France and Germany whereby they will permit the shipment of pulp to the United States. . . .

"It will also be very helpful if, as the opportunity affords, you will bring to the attention of the domestic pulp producers who are exporting wood pulp the fact that such action is making it increasingly difficult for the converting mills to obtain their requirements. It is hoped that the domestic pulp producers will be willing to cooperate to the extent of first making available to the converting mills at a fair price their full production of pulp for sale, rather than shipping it abroad to obtain a temporary advantage in price."

In a letter to Secretary Hull, Representative M. C. Wallgren of Washington said in part that domestic consumers are asking in effect that the United States government assist in a blockade of wood

pulp shipments to the Allies as the price for German permission of Scandinavian exports to this country.

"Worried by advancing pulp prices," said Wallgren in his letter to Hull, "the consumers ask for governmental help forgetting that they opposed any governmental help when dropping prices caused great unemployment in the forest sections of the nation where pulp is produced." Representative Wallgren also stated in his letter that the two ends of the pulp industry should attempt to be mutually helpful. He said that the present situation which comes so closely on the heels of the producers' efforts to gain protection from low wage foreign pulp which was made even cheaper by depreciated currencies, should be a real indication that greater cooperation is needed.

Another viewpoint was that Germany is not likely to permit any volume of pulp to be exported from the Baltic to the United States regardless of guarantees on the part of American buyers, for fear that Great Britain with her control of the seas and in view of her great need for pulp, would confiscate the cargoes. Those who reason along this line think that the government of the United States being anxious to help Great Britain and France would merely enter formal protests in the event of confiscation.

Others think that the administration in Washington, being disposed to provide all aid possible to the Allies is not apt to look with favor upon a deal with Germany which would cut off Great Britain and France from the United States as a source of pulp supply at a time when their normal Scandinavian sources are shut off.

Still others reason simply that Secretary Hull is going to look with disfavor upon the idea merely because it interferes with foreign trade. The keystone of his trade policy has been the breaking down of artificial trade barriers. A barrier erected against friendly nations would be doubly distasteful to him, they reason.

April Pulp Exports

● Wood pulp exports from the United States in April amounted to 39,965 short tons valued at \$2,290,804. Of this total the Pacific Coast exported 62.7 per cent or 25,059 short tons worth \$1,440,792.

During March exports totaled 30,694 short tons valued at \$1,600,462, while in April, 1939, only 5,036 tons were exported valued at \$208,317.

For the first four months exports of wood pulp from the United States amounted to 114,126 short tons valued at \$6,071,498, as compared with 22,742 short tons worth \$986,527, exported in the first quarter of 1939.

The April pulp exports were made up of 9,672 short tons of rayon and special chemical grades worth \$666,863 of which 6,401 tons worth \$456,996 were exported from Washington and 1,077 tons valued at \$72,150 were exported from Florida; 12,706 short tons of bleached sulphite pulp worth \$747,158 out of which Oregon and Washington exported 7,492 tons valued at \$433,490; 8,095 tons of unbleached sulphite valued at \$397,352 of which the Pacific Coast supplied 7,797 tons worth \$385,798; 3,625 short tons of unbleached sulphate pulp worth \$166,386 of which the Pacific Coast accounted for 2,239 tons valued at \$102,671; 1,911 tons of bleached sulphate worth \$109,008 out of which the Coast mills furnished 928 tons valued at \$59,413; 1,408 tons of soda pulp worth \$85,393; and, 2,548 tons of screenings and other pulps worth \$118,644, of which the Pacific Coast shipped 202 tons worth \$2,424.

Polish Wood for German Pulp

● Germany's four-year plan for the exploitation of Poland, says the World's Paper Trade Review of London for May 10th, includes the following provision: The cutting of timber to be increased five-fold without regard to the conservation of resources, in the hope of producing 1,000,000 cubic meters of sawn wood, 1,250,000 cubic meters of pit props, and 400,000 cubic meters of wood pulp.

ONE of the most successful paper trade meetings ever held in the West was the third annual Pacific Coast Paper Conference at Del Monte, May 9, 11th.

One of the reasons for the success of the meeting was the number of outstanding easterners who attended the event. Among them were Perry W. Lesh, C. P. Lesh Paper Co., Indianapolis, Ind., and president of the National Paper Trade Assn., who was the principal speaker at the meeting. Also present was A. H. Chamberlain, executive secretary, The National Paper Trade Assn., New York; James G. Conley, Fraser Industries, Inc., Chicago; Roth F. Herlinger, Gumm Products Co., Troy, Ohio; A. Ellis Frampton, Hammermill Paper Co., Erie, Pa.; Ward R. Howard, Howard Paper Co., Urbana, Ohio; W. J. Garrity, Munising Paper Co., Chicago; E. R. Leonhard, Paterson Parchment Paper Co., Bristol, Pa.; J. D. Zink, Strathmore Paper Co., West Springfield, Mass.; and M. C. Dobrow, secretary, Writing Paper Manufacturers Assn., New York.

At the meeting on May 9, for merchants only, developments since the last meeting were discussed, and Lesh made his address.

In addressing those present Lesh emphasized that the association of individuals, having mutual interests, was both natural and normal, and even though formal trade associations might, from time to time break up, immediately they would be succeeded by informal associations which would in turn grow into formal associations as necessity demanded.

An innovation was introduced this year of holding the combined meeting of merchants and manufacturers that same afternoon in place of the evening as heretofore.

● At this meeting A. H. Chamberlain, executive secretary of the National Paper Trade Association, discussed generally the certification program of wrapping papers, sponsored by the association, and those present were privileged to listen to Morris C. Dobrow, secretary of the Writing Paper Manufacturers Assn., and John D. Zink, executive vice-president of the Strathmore Paper Co. Both Zink and Dobrow are said to be outstanding practical students of the pulp and paper industry in the United States.

Dobrow, both statistically and logically, indicated what the invasion of the Scandinavian countries meant to our supply of pulp, and

Third Paper Trade Conference Held at Del Monte

Distributors and Manufacturers Discuss Paper Selling Problems.

Zink ably followed him with a penetrating analysis of the effect of the European war on the paper business.

Against a background created by the Thursday morning meeting, the merchants discussed trade activities, and at their concluding meeting on Friday morning, listened to a carefully prepared report by Albert C. Agnew, counsel for the San Francisco Paper Trade Conference, on the advisability of holding a trade practice conference for the paper distributing trade.

Some of the topics discussed at the morning session were: "A Grocer Looks at the Problem," "Cold Figures and Hot Facts," "Government Controls," "Where Do We Go From Here?"

Following dinner W. J. Gray, Pacific Coast manager of the Paterson Pacific Parchment Co., San Francisco, acted as master of ceremonies in conducting the Calcutta Pool in connection with the golf tournament. He was aided by Andrew Christ, Jr., Western Waxed Paper Co., Oakland, as auctioneer.

On the morning of May 10th trade association activities were discussed under the following topics: "Can Small Merchants Profit From A Trade Association?", "The Advisability of a Trade Practice Conference for the Paper Distributing Trade," "Let's Take Inventory."

Necrology

● Victor E. Hecht, vice-president of the Zellerbach Paper Company, San Francisco, and chairman of the necrology committee, paid tribute to the following paper men deceased since May, 1939: Ross P. Andrews, R. P. Andrews Paper Co., Washington, D. C.; W. Burns Collins, Northern Paper Mills, Los Angeles; Wm. O. Day, United States Envelope Co., Springfield, Mass.; John A. Enquist, Zellerbach Paper Company, San Francisco; Henry M. Fischer, Comfort Paper Co., San Francisco; Horace M. Gimlin rep. Gilbert Paper Co. and Hawthorne Paper Co., San Francisco; Wm. Gotthardt, Blake, Moffitt & Towne, Portland, Ore.; Joseph P. Heilbronn, J. P. Heilbronn Paper Co., Manila, P. I.; Willis G. Hunt, Pioneer Paper Co., Los Angeles; Ernest W. Julian, Western Newspaper

Union, Omaha; D. E. Newell, International Paper Co., New York; George L. Rodier, West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co., San Francisco; W. J. Shaw, The Alling & Cory Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; R. M. Waters, B. G. Ewing Paper Co., Spokane; and Donald W. Weston, Byron Weston Co., Dalton, Mass.

Breyman Chairman

E. A. Breyman, vice-president of the Zellerbach Paper Company, San Francisco, was the chairman of the conference, and Miss Hildegard Wahl, San Francisco, acting secretary.

It was decided to hold the 1941 conference at Del Monte, and P. K. Holland, manager of the Los Angeles Division, Zellerbach Paper Company, was elected chairman, and W. B. Reynolds, secretary, Paper Trade Conference of Southern California, was chosen secretary of the 1941 event.

The Golf Tournament

● The golf committee, composed of G. J. Ticoulat, sales manager, Crown-Willamette Paper Co., San Francisco, chairman; and M. M. Baruh, Crown-Zellerbach Corp., San Francisco; Andrew J. Christ, Jr., Western Waxed Paper Co., Oakland; W. J. Gray, Paterson Pacific Parchment Co., San Francisco;



EUGENE A. BREYMAN, Chairman Third Annual Paper Trade Conference.

and R. A. Gates, Everett Pulp & Paper Co., San Francisco, functioned perfectly and the big tournament went off without a hitch.

Winner of the championship and the prize donated by the paper manufacturers and converters was R. T. Close, Smart & Final, Ltd., Wilmington, Calif.

CLASS A—Winner, G. J. Ticoulat, who repeated for the third time—donor Everett Pulp & Paper Co. Runner-up, J. N. Beck, Oregon Pulp & Paper Co., San Francisco—donor, Graham Paper Co.

CLASS B—Winner, W. B. Parsons, Pacific Waxed Paper Co., San Francisco—donor Western Waxed Paper Co. Runner-up, D. D. Miller, West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co., San Francisco—donor, Crown Willamette Paper Co.

BEST NET FOR 18 HOLES—Winner, F. C. Stratford, manager, San Francisco Division, Zellerbach Paper Company—donor, Longview Fibre Co. Runner-up, D. J. Crikelair, Pac. Coast rep., L. L. Brown Paper Co., Los Angeles—donor, George LaMonte & Son.

BEST NET FOR 9 HOLES—Winner—First Day—Orlow F. Brower, Pacific Coast rep., Northwest Paper Co., San Francisco—donor, Pioneer Division, The Flintkote Co.

BEST NET FOR 9 HOLES—Winner—Second Day—F. C. Van Amberg, Angelus Paper & Excel-

sior Products Co., Los Angeles—donor, West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co.

APPROACH AND PUTTING CONTEST—Winner, Robert J. Christ, Dobeckmun Co., San Francisco—donor, Inland Empire Paper Co. Runner-up, R. E. LeGrant, Taverner & Fricke, Los Angeles—donor, Kimberly-Clark Corp.

PUTTING CONTEST—Winner W. J. Gray, Paterson Parchment Co., San Francisco—donor, The Dobeckmun Co. Runner-up, C. L. Shorno, manager, Portland Division, Blake, Moffitt & Towne—donor, the Menasha Products Co.

36 HOLE ECLECTIC—Winner, R. A. McDonald, executive vice-president, Crown Zellerbach Corp., San Francisco—donor, Milwaukee Lace Paper Co.

BLIND BOGEY—Winner, F. J. Wuenschel, Grays Harbor Pulp & Paper Co. and Hammermill Paper Co.—donor, Pacific Coast Envelope Co. Runner-up, Irvin E. Damon, Pacific Coast rep., Northern Paper Mills—donor, Neenah Paper Co.

Ladies' Tournament

● The ladies' golfing events were a big success also. Champion was Mrs. R. A. Gates, who won the Paterson Parchment Paper Co. prize; and the runner-up was Mrs.

A. B. Saroni, who won the prize donated by the Grays Harbor Pulp & Paper Co.

BEST NET FOR 9 HOLES—Winner, Mrs. R. J. Ticoulat—donor, Hawley Pulp & Paper Co. Runner-up, Mrs. Robert J. Christ—donor, Southern Kraft Corp.

PUTTING CONTEST—Winner, Mrs. J. Y. Baruh—donor, Glasine Bag Manufacturers of the Pacific Coast. Runner-up, Mrs. M. J. Boradori, donor—Union Bag & Paper Corp.

MIXED TWO-BALL FOUR-SOME—Winner—ladies, Mrs. Andrew Christ Jr.—donor, Columbia River Paper Mills and Subsidiaries. Runner-up, Mrs. R. A. McDonald—donor, Fibreboard Products Inc.

BLIND BOGEY—Winner, Mrs. W. J. Gray—donor, The Adhesive Products Inc. Runner-up, Mrs. C. F. Jenkins, donor—California Fruit Wrapping Mills Inc.

● Winner of the ladies consolation prize donated by the Pacific Waxed Paper Co. was Mrs. F. C. Van Amberg. A special prize donated by the California Cotton Mills Co. was won by Mrs. R. L. Kelly; and the runner-up, who won the prize donated by the Northwest Paper Co. was Mrs. Wm. L. Shattuck.

Merchants and Manufacturers Meet at Del Monte—

No. 1—Left to right, W. J. PILZ, Vice President and Manager, Everett Pulp & Paper Company; T. C. MACORMACK, Pacific Coast representative, Strathmore Paper Company; C. L. SHORNO, Portland Division Manager, Blake, Moffitt & Towne; A. C. AGNEW, Counsel, Paper Trade Conference, San Francisco; J. D. ZINK, Vice-President, Strathmore Paper Company, West Springfield, Mass.

No. 2—R. A. GATES, Mill Sales Manager, Everett Pulp & Paper Company, San Francisco; E. R. LEONHARD, Vice-President in Charge of Sales, Paterson Parchment Paper Co., Bristol, Pa.; W. J. GRAY, General Manager, Paterson Pacific Parchment Co., San Francisco, and C. F. JENKINS, Pacific Coast Representative, Kimberly-Clark Corporation, Los Angeles.

No. 3—WARD R. HOWARD, Vice-President, Howard Paper Company, Urbana, Ohio; ARTHUR W. TOWNE, Vice-President, Blake, Moffitt & Towne, San Francisco; J. D. ZINK, Vice-President, Strathmore Paper Company; W. W. HUELAT, Division Manager, Blake, Moffitt & Towne, Los Angeles.

No. 4—G. J. TICOULAT, Sales Manager, Coarse Paper Division, Crown Willamette Paper Co., Division, Crown Zellerbach Corp., San Francisco; CARL H. FRICKE and W. E. TAVERNER of Taverner & Fricke, Los Angeles; FRANK C. STRATFORD, Manager, San Francisco Division, Zellerbach Paper Co.

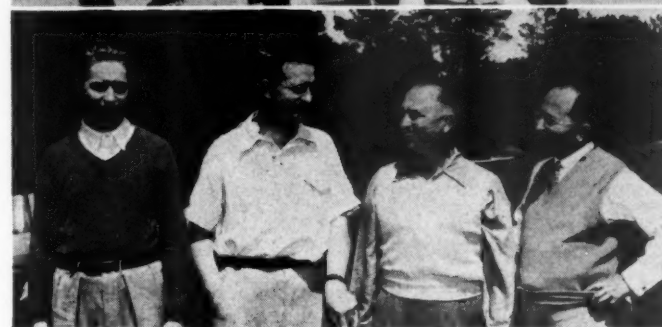
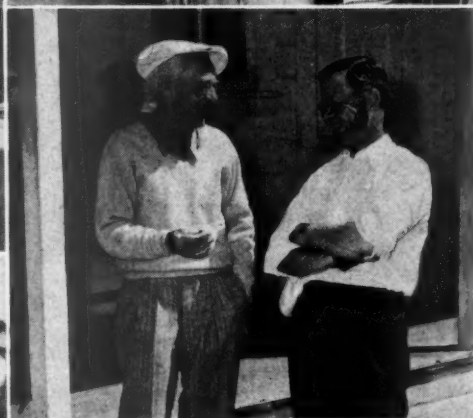
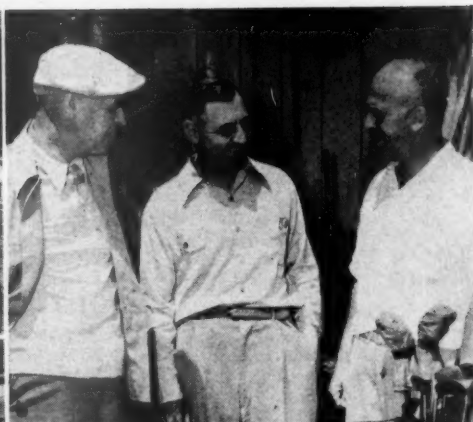
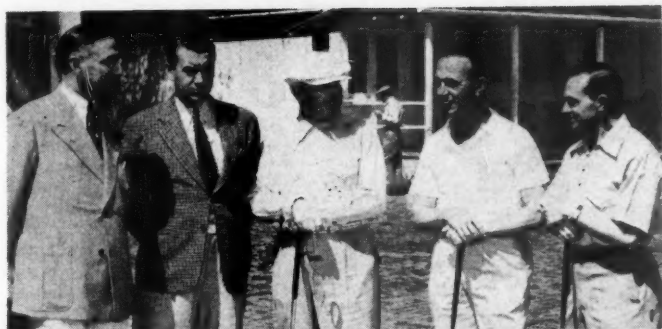
No. 5—W. J. GARRITY, Munsing Paper Co., Chicago; J. S. FAIRCHILD, Pacific Coast Envelope Co., Division of U. S. Envelope Company, San Francisco; R. E. LeGRANT, Taverner & Fricke, Los Angeles; M. C. DOBROW, Secretary, Writing Paper Manufacturers Association, New York.

No. 6—F. O. FERNSTROM, President, and J. W. GENUIT, Vice-President, Fernstrom Paper Mills, Inc., formerly the California Fruit Wrapping Mills, Inc., Pomona; PAUL R. MAY, General Manager, Pomona Paper Products Co., Pomona.

No. 7—ANDREW CHRIST, Jr., General Manager, Western Waxed Paper Co., Division, Crown Zellerbach Corp., Oakland; R. A. McDONALD, Executive Vice-President, Crown Zellerbach Corporation, San Francisco.

No. 8—L. M. SIMPSON, Vice-President and General Manager, Pioneer Division, The Flintkote Company, Los Angeles; J. F. WUENSCHER, Sales Manager, Grays Harbor Pulp & Paper Co., Hoquiam, Washington.

No. 9—A. H. CHAMBERLAIN, Executive Secretary, The National Paper Trade Association, New York; PHILO K. HOLLAND, Manager, Los Angeles Division, Zellerbach Paper Company; PERRY W. LESH, C. P. Lesh Paper Co., Indianapolis, Indiana, President of The National Paper Trade Association.



Trade Talk

of Those Who Sell Paper in the Western States

Colburn, Reed and Lee Make Changes

● Gordon Colburn, formerly San Francisco manager for the paper mill representative firm, Sales Service Corp., has resigned to affiliate himself with the Associated Manufacturers Co., San Francisco, makers of electrical devices.

Ralph Reed, who has been associated with the Los Angeles offices of Sales Service Corp., will succeed Colburn in San Francisco.

Sidney Lee, formerly with the Zellerbach Paper Company, San Francisco, has been elected vice-president in charge of sales of the Associated Manufacturers Co.

Murphy's Hobby Is Horses

● A hobby of distinction is that of Gordon Murphy who trains and enters his own show horses in southland shows and competitions. Mr. Murphy owns "Good As Gold," a seven-year-old gelding, which placed second in the recent Encino Horse Show in the five gaiter class. The same horse won several blue ribbons last year. He recently acquired "Anacho Heather," a fine three-year-old mare, sired by the famous "Edna May's King." He is training this horse for showing in the forthcoming Northridge Show, which is known as the Show of the Stars due to the large number of motion picture people who participate.

Paper Mill Men's Club Holds June Meeting

● New officers, rousing entertainment and a full quota of goodfellowship featured the June meeting of the Paper Mill Men's Club at the California Country Club near Culver City, Calif., on the 7th. More than fifty attended. New officers taking their posts for the first meeting of the new club year were Charles Spies, president, Lester Remmers, vice-president, Paul Raab, secretary, J. Dwight Tudor, treasurer. Committee for the evening was chairmaned by Irvin Damon, assisted by G. A. Theim.

Four foursomes battled for blind bogey on the golf links during the afternoon. W. A. McBride won first in the blind bogey and Ansel Ernst, second. Those playing in the match were G. A. Theim, Paul Raab, W. A. McBride, J. D. Tudor; H. L. Fields, G. C. Wieman, C. Fran Jenkins, Al Hentschel; Irv Damon, Frank Gladden, E. J. LaVigne, Marvin Vanderheiden; Ansel Ernst, Dave Crikelair, Mike Carter and Charles Spies.

Irvin Damon presided at the dinner. Guests introduced were Geo. Holt, Jr., of San Francisco, Jim Henkle and Larry Zick of Los Angeles, guests of Roy Gute. Three past presidents were present: outgoing president Al. Hentschel, whose term came to a close at the election meeting in April, Edw. N. Smith and Geo. Wieman.

Charles Spies announced that the next meeting of the organization would be at

the Oakmont Country Club, near Glendale, on July 27. F. C. Van Amberg will be chairman of the meeting.

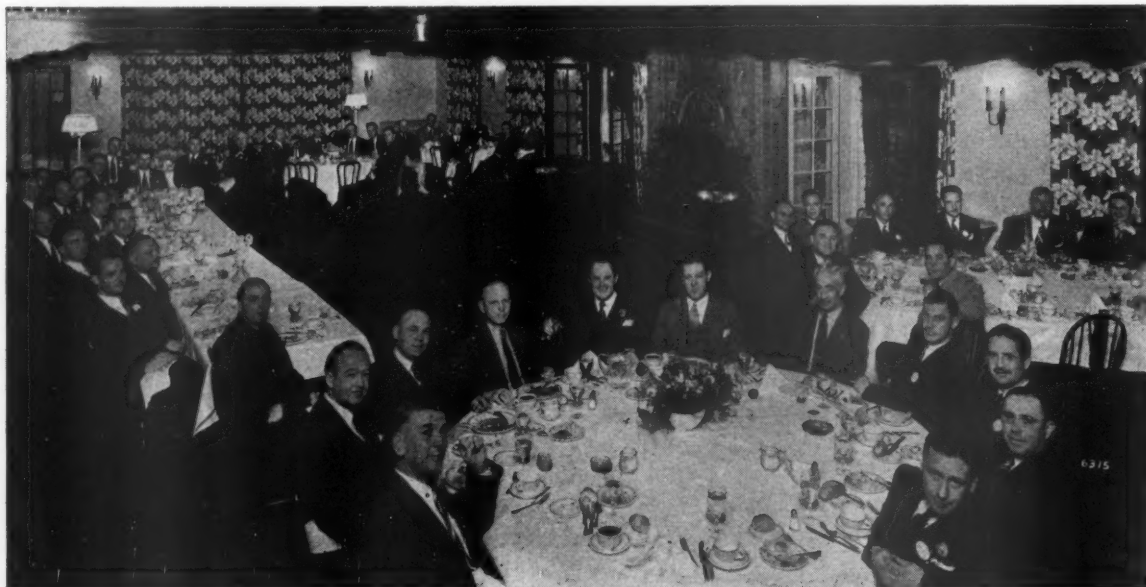
G. A. "Impressario" Theim then took charge of the meeting acting as MC for a galluping galaxy of bright stars fresh from the dusk of Central Avenue. Following this series of dances and songs, the members were presented a souvenir of the meeting, a picturization known by some as "Blitzkrieg" and by others as a graphic representation of the condition of the paper industry in 1932-33.

After the excellent dinner and lively program of entertainment the members retired to take care of the evening's assignment of "indoor sports."

Whiting Visiting Plant At Millwood

● Ned Whiting, in charge of the Los Angeles office of the Inland Empire Paper Co., left in mid June for a two months' stay at his company's plant at Millwood, Wash.

Mr. Whiting is well known among his fellow paper mill men in Los Angeles for his hobby as an amateur photographer. One Los Angeles photographic store is seldom without one of his excellent prints on display. Few of his friends know that he started his career as a cartoonist and was on the staff of the South Bend Tribune, South Bend, Ind., the Louisville Post, Louisville, Ky., and several Chicago newspapers.



The PAPER MILL MEN'S CLUB of Southern California held a big June dinner meeting at the California Country Club near Culver City with the newly elected officers in charge for the first time.

Philbrook Attended St. Helens Conference

● Frank R. Philbrook, representative in the southwest area for St. Helens Pulp & Paper Co. and the Graham Paper Co., returned to Los Angeles from a trip to Portland the latter part of May. His visit to Timberline Lodge with the sales meeting of the St. Helens company gave him a great deal to report. He believes it would be difficult to find a more beautiful place than that and the magnificent Mt. Hood terrain surrounding it.

Mrs. Wuenschel Taken By Death

● Friends of J. F. Wuenschel, Pacific Coast sales manager of the Hammermill Paper Co., were offering their sympathy on the sudden death of his wife at her home in Palo Alto. Besides her husband, Mrs. Wuenschel leaves a son, James, a student at Stanford University. Funeral services were held in Aberdeen, Wash.

Hecht Addresses Lithographers Convention

● Victor E. Hecht, vice-president of the Zellerbach Paper Company, San Francisco, addressed the National Lithographers Association convention at Del Monte on the subject of "Mars Plays With Paper."

The talk, which dealt with the influence of the war on the pulp and paper market, was enlivened by some very clever "props."

Rominger Leaves Carter, Rice

● H. H. Rominger, well known in the California paper trade, has resigned from Carter Rice & Co. Corporation, San Francisco, to join Edward L. Eyre Co., San Francisco importing and exporting house, where he will have charge of twine sales in California, Nevada and Oregon.

Colton Attends Purchasing Agents Meeting

● Louis A. Colton, vice-president of the Zellerbach Paper Company, San Francisco, attended the annual convention of the National Purchasing Agents Association in Cincinnati last month, and also visited the principal paper manufacturing centers in the East and Middle West.

Malcolm Lowe Coast Visitor

● Malcolm Lowe of the Lowe Paper Co., Richfield, N. J., was a Pacific coast visitor during May. Mr. Lowe was in Los Angeles for several days, then went to San Francisco, returning east by mid-May.

Shelton Heads Zellerbach Resale Department

● Ed Shelton, formerly stationery department manager, Sacramento Division, Zellerbach Paper Company, has been appointed manager of the headquarters resale department of the company at San Francisco, succeeding Sidney Lee, who recently resigned.

Envelope Makers Meet at Del Monte

● Added importance was given to the annual convention of the Pacific Coast Group of the Envelope Manufacturers Association of America at Del Monte, May 9 and 10, by the presence of Rowan Bliss, national secretary of the association, here on the coast from New York.

Bliss gave a resume of conditions in the envelope industry, and brought cost figures and cost analysis up to date.

Members agreed that the meeting had been very educational, for they heard brass tack talks from seven or eight of their own group.

Elected president of the Pacific Coast group was Willett R. Lake, of the Mail Well Envelope Co., Portland, and the secretary chosen was Bert Clifford, of the Envelope Corp., San Francisco.

Mrs. Palm on Eastern Vacation Trip

● Mrs. Glory Palm, assistant to Victor E. Hecht, vice-president of the Zellerbach Paper Company, San Francisco, has been enjoying a strictly pleasure trip East, visiting friends in Chicago, New York, and Baltimore.

Bonestell to Handle Paper Can Line

● Bonestell & Co., well known San Francisco paper house, has been appointed distributor for all of California, for the line of paper cans and allied products manufactured by the Russell Box Co., Medford, Mass.

Hammermill Cover Expert On Coast

● G. P. Bothwell, cover paper specialist of the Hammermill Paper Co., Erie, Pa., was expected to make a Pacific Coast trip this month.

Watts of Chicago Cardboard Visits On Coast

● George Watts, production manager of the Chicago Cardboard Co., visited San Francisco last month on his way to attend the National Lithographers Association convention at Del Monte.

Paper Mill Men's Club Elects New Officers

● Al Hentschel and his able board of officers completed a successful year guiding the affairs of the Paper Mill Men's Club of southern California on April 19 with the election of the 1940-41 slate. Heading the organization for the new term will be Charles Spies, president, Lester E. Remmers, vice-president, Paul R. Raab, secretary, and J. D. Tudor, treasurer.

The club met for a regular session at the San Gabriel Country Club in San Gabriel with the golfers starting the affair off with an afternoon on the links. Twenty-four played. Tied for blind bogey was Fran Jenkins, Ansel Ernst and Frank Philbrook with Jenkins winning the prize on a toss. Low net was tied by Charles Digby, Russell Attridge and Bill McBride. First and second prizes went to Charles Digby and Bill McBride on the toss respectively.

Following a fine steak dinner, Frank Philbrook, chairman of the nominating

committee announced that as in years previous the vice-president and the secretary of the year just closing had been nominated for president and vice-president for the forthcoming year. Charles Speis and Lester Remmers were the nominees and were elected by acclamation. The names of Paul Raab, Frank Gladden and J. D. Tudor were then presented for vote for the offices of secretary and treasurer. Raab and Tudor were elected.

A motion from the floor was made by Ned Whiting to give Al Hentschel, outgoing president, a rising vote of appreciation for his year's work, which was moved, seconded and carried unanimously.

Congratulations to the new officers followed and the remainder of the evening was devoted to the traditional indoor sports.

Zellerbach Paper Co. Holds Annual Sales Meeting

● Managers of all the divisions of the Zellerbach Paper Company including Chicago and Kansas City attended the thirty-fourth annual division manager's convention in San Francisco, May 13 and 14.

On the evening of the thirteenth, the company gave its annual dinner party, which was attended by the conventioners and many old timers in the San Francisco Division.

Conley of Fraser On Coast

● James G. Conley, western sales manager of Fraser Industries, visited California during May. Mr. Conley arrived in Los Angeles from Chicago, went to Del Monte during the Del Monte conference and returned home.

May Shows Highest Paper Production

● The production to capacity ratio for paper manufacturing for the month of May was 91.5 per cent, the highest of any month this year, according to the latest production ratio report of the American Paper & Pulp Association. This was 1.3 per cent above the 90.2 per cent of January.

May's 91.5 per cent was 11.3 per cent above the 80.2 per cent ratio of May, 1939, and 22.5 per cent above the 69 per cent of May, 1938. It was .1 per cent lower than the 90.6 per cent for May, 1937.

The ratio of paper production to capacity for the week ending June 8th was 93.8 per cent, the highest of any week of 1940 to date, and 14.5 per cent above the 79.3 per cent of the same week a year ago.

Paperboard operating ratio as reported by the National Paperboard Association stood at 76 per cent of capacity in May against 64 per cent in May, 1939, and 58 per cent in May, 1938, but 9 per cent below the 85 per cent for May of 1937. For the week ending June 8th the paperboard operating ratio stood at 77 per cent.

For the first 23 weeks of the year the paper ratio stood at 88.1 per cent against 81.3 per cent for the same period of 1939 and 67.6 per cent for the 1938 period and 90.3 per cent for the comparable 1937 23 weeks.

Everett Pulp & Paper Issues Souvenir Booklet

● To comprehend the highlights of its manufacturing operations Everett Pulp & Paper Co. has produced a 24-page, pocket-size booklet for general distribution and to give visitors to the mills at Everett Washington, as a souvenir for subsequent reference.

The scope of the booklet is best summed up by the unusual style of the cover, which reads: "A glimpse into paper-making at the Everett Mills . . . how men and machines meet today's printing needs . . . how paper is converted into stationery and school supplies." Photographs of important steps in manufacture are reproduced, with an aerial view of the mills along the bank of the Snohomish River.

Preceding the quick tour-on-paper, a foreword bridges the centuries that measure the development of a product which the author terms one of the "indispensable things apt to be taken for granted":

Historically, paper-making is one of the old industries of mankind. While the Egyptians made papyrus, which served the purposes for which paper is now in use, it is to the Chinese that we owe the invention of paper. The time is not determined; it is placed between 123 B. C. and 105 A. D. For hundreds of years the Chinese successfully safeguarded the secret of the process. When the Arabs invaded China about 700 A. D., they carried back this secret of paper-making. Through them western Europe learned the art. By the seventeenth century it had reached America. Long before, the invention of printing had greatly stimulated the use of paper.

Pictures and thumbnail career sketches are included of the three men who have been the chief factors in Everett affairs: the late William Howarth, who headed the business for nearly 40 years; President A. H. B. Jordan, who began as Everett superintendent in 1896; and William J. Pilz, now vice-president, secretary, and manager, whose first Everett job was office boy in 1902.

Expect Paper Prices To Increase

● The rise in prices of unbleached and bleached sulphite pulps for the third quarter of 1940, \$11 on bleached and from \$8.50 to \$12.50 in unbleached, has given rise to speculation how soon converting paper mills will pass the added cost on to consumers in the form of higher prices for paper.

Early in June it was said in New York that unless integrated paper mills which produce their own supply of sulphite pulp keep the present level of prices in effect for the third quarter, the rise in pulp prices must inevitably be reflected in higher prices for paper.

Producers of kraft board held the price at \$55 per ton for July in return for a concession by customers permitting the producers to revise prices monthly instead of every quarter the past practice. Because of the difficulty in appraising possible changes in the kraft picture, producers of kraft board have withheld action on price until the last possible moment, although it had been anticipated that the price would be advanced quite sharply, to become effective July 1st and continue until September 30th. Fixing prices one month in advance for the ensuing quarter has meant that it was nec-

essary to allow for possible changes over a four month period.

With the price now subject to monthly revision it is necessary to forecast for two months. By the change customers make themselves liable for interim advances if conditions warrant, whereas under the three months policy they would be protected for a longer period in a rising market.

This condition prevailed following Germany's invasion of Norway, said the Wall Street Journal on June 3rd. The kraft board prices for the second quarter had been announced near the end of February, and continued the first quarter price of \$55 per ton. Although the Norwegian campaign, beginning early in April, restricted pulp supplies here, kraft board producers could not do anything to reflect higher costs on contracts.

On spot sales, however, prices advanced sharply, and spot sales of kraft pulp have been made as high as \$10 a ton over the price of finished kraft board. There have been reports of all kraft waste being sold as high as the finished product, and of kraft board being repulped to add to other grades of pulp.

Spokane Appreciates Inland Empire Mill

● The Spokane, Washington, "Chronicle" recently commented on the value of the Inland Empire Paper Company's pulp and paper mill seven miles east of the city, to the community. The Chronicle stated that the mill had been operating since 1911 and while its beginnings were relatively modest it is today producing 30,000 tons of paper annually.

"Approximately 300 men are employed in the plant alone," said the paper, "and make their home in Spokane and the Spokane valley. An additional 300 men are employed to supply the mill with pulpwood from the forests of the Inland Empire."

"The company manufactures newsprint, bond, book, ledger, mimeograph, wrappings, salesbook, carbonizing, posters, building papers and groundwood specialties. These products are marketed in Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Texas."

Britain Buying Canadian Newsprint

● British Columbia paper mills expect to benefit indirectly from the big newsprint orders being placed with Canadian mills by the British newspaper interests. According to cables from London, about 325,000 tons of newsprint will be taken from Canada and Newfoundland during the coming year. The value is about \$17,000,000.

Canada will get about 200,000 tons, the balance being supplied by International and Anglo-Newfoundland in Newfoundland. A special trading company named Newsprint Supply Company, Limited, has been formed to take charge of the business.

Pacific coast newsprint men say that this order should be sufficient to absorb all prospective surplus in the east and while it would not be practical to ship newsprint from British Columbia to Europe at this time owing to ship scarcity, costs and other factors, the reduction of competitive pressure of eastern Canadian production is likely to strengthen the

world newsprint market, and in that the west coast mills would obviously share.

It is pretty clear that the cables tell only a part of the story, and that the newsprint deal may ultimately be much greater than so far intimated. For instance, it is understood that Britain will buy not only for her own requirements but for those of France.

The newsprint situation in Britain and France is somewhat involved at present and it is difficult to get at the facts. Ordinarily the British market imports about 200,000 tons of Canadian and 100,000 tons of Newfoundland newsprint. Exports to France from Canada have been negligible. Last year shipments to England were off to 177,000 tons and currently are running much below that figure. Britain customarily produces most of its newsprint in its own mills—about 1,000,000 tons annually, but the country has no pulpwood resources of importance and must import either the wood or the pulp. Scandinavia has filled the bill up till now. France supplies more of its own pulp, although Scandinavia has come in for its share. Restrictions were imposed last year and of course now there is very little pulp moving out of Sweden, Norway or Finland.

Since 1929 there has been a sharp increase in consumption of newsprint in England—from 41 pounds to around 60 pounds per capita. This would imply a consumption of about 1,500,000 tons annually. But prices have advanced and there has been a resulting decline in consumption—perhaps 50 per cent. Britain's paper manufacturing facilities have been severely restricted by war, although Canada and Newfoundland are in a position greatly to increase production and deliveries.

If British mills can operate at one-third capacity they can provide about 350,000 tons annually for domestic use. With imports from New Zealand at 100,000 tons, another 350,000 tons would be required to meet the British market's needs at present scale of consumption. This tonnage, it is estimated, would have to come from Canada.

High costs of shipping have interfered with sales of newsprint by Canada to Britain because prices of paper have risen rapidly. The British paper control board has set a price of about 21 pounds per ton, and about half of this, or about \$50, represents the cost of shipping from the Canadian mill to the publisher. It is assumed that under the new purchasing agreement the British government would account for shipping costs.

B.C. Newsprint Producers Not Worried Over Southern Pine

● Although Chief Forester E. C. Manning of British Columbia recently returned from a tour of the southern states with the report that yellow pine mills must be regarded as a potential threat to British Columbia's newsprint industry, company executives at Vancouver are inclined to discount the alarm.

Powell River officials state that while the south may continue to produce large quantities of kraft paper for which its trees are particularly suitable the production of newsprint there is still in an experimental stage and economic competition with the Pacific Northwest in view of comparative sources of raw material supply is still out of the question.

Rayon

and other
CHEMICAL USES
OF WOOD PULP



World Rayon Production Doubled Since 1935

● The tremendous growth in the output of rayon over recent years is clearly brought out by the fact that the 1939 total of world production is over twice the output in 1935 and is almost five times the total production in 1930, says the Rayon Organon in its June issue, reporting the world production and consumption in 1939.

Last year's total rayon and staple fibre production was 2,230,960,000 pounds, a new high record exceeding the previous record of 1,947,305,000 pounds produced in 1938.

The 1938 production of rayon filament yarn alone amounted to 1,147,280,000 pounds. This total, says the Rayon Organon, although somewhat less than the all time record of 1,199,260,000 pounds in 1937, was 16 per cent above the 989,690,000 pounds produced in 1938. With the exception of France, Poland and Switzerland, all other countries in 1939 showed an increase in output as compared with their respective 1938 production. The percentage increase in filament yarn production from 1938 to 1939 for the major producing countries was as follows (quoting the Organon): United States 29 per cent, Italy 18 per cent, Germany 14 per cent, Japan 14 per cent, and the United Kingdom 13 per cent. Among the smaller producing countries, Argentina, Brazil, the Netherlands, and Belgium made the largest gains from 1938 to 1939.

The decline in French rayon production last year may be attributed to the war which brought with it a sharp increase in the cost of production. These rising costs drastically curtailed rayon yarn production during the three months, September to November. In Poland rayon production was thought to be non-existent following the German invasion.

Columbia and Finland Producing Rayon

● During 1939 rayon yarn production started in Columbia and in Finland. Turkey was also added to the list of producing countries last year although a nominal amount of rayon was produced in 1938. Construction of a plant in Chile began during the year and it is expected to start production some time during 1940.

Staple Fiber Production at New High

● World production of staple fiber last year attained a new high of 1,083,680,000 pounds as compared with 957,615,000 pounds in 1938, an increase of 13 per cent. It is interesting to note, says the Rayon Organon, that the production of staple fiber in 1939 was nearly equal to the production of filament yarn thus repeating the 1938 relationship.

This proximity of rayon staple fiber production to rayon filament yarn output may be explained by the fact that the so-called "nationalistic" countries concentrated on increasing their produc-

tion of staple fiber to make up for the lack of adequate home supplies of cotton and wool. The desire to conserve their limited supply of foreign exchange, and the outbreak and intensification of hostilities abroad, considerably lessened the opportunity of these "nationalistic" countries to obtain adequate supplies of cotton and wool.

With the exception of Japan, the 1939 output of staple fiber by all other principal staple fiber producing countries was considerably in excess of their 1938 performances. The United Kingdom's production of staple fiber, increased 89 per cent, the United States 77 per cent, Germany 33 per cent, and Italy 14 per cent. On the other hand, Japan's 1939 staple fiber production declined 17 per cent below its 1938 level. It is believed that this decline may be attributed principally to a deficiency of raw materials such as wood pulp and chemicals and to a shortage of electric power and coal in Japan during a part of the past year.

Germany Lead in World Production

● Germany replaced Japan as the leading producer of rayon in 1939. Total German rayon production in 1939, states the Rayon Organon, was around 600,000,000 pounds or 27 per cent of the world production of rayon. Japan with a production of 548,850,000 pounds held second place with 24 per cent of the world total. The United States was the third largest producer with 384,200,000 pounds or 17 per cent of the world total. Italy was in fourth place with 310,000,000 pounds or 14 per cent. Great Britain held fifth place with 180,000,000 pounds or 8 per cent of the world total.

The Rayon Organon points out that in recent years the "nationalistic" countries have accounted for about 88 per cent of the staple fiber production, and that it is equally important to note that the other countries are making rapid strides in staple fiber production.

This is especially significant because the growth of staple fiber in the other countries is primarily dependent upon the intrinsic value of the product and not upon governmental sponsorship. In such countries as the United States, for example, staple fiber consumption and production is increasing because of its contribution to style, wearability and price values in a free and open competition with all other fibers. Consumer acceptance and not government decrees, is the key to the increase in the use of staple fiber in such countries as the United States.

Filament yarn production of the "nationalistic" countries has likewise grown substantially, the Rayon Organon says. In recent years their combined share of world filament yarn production has tended to become stabilized at about 46 per cent of the world's total.

Exports and Imports

● Italy exported almost half of its rayon production in 1939; France exported 29 per cent, the United Kingdom exported 28 per cent and Japan 26 per cent of

its total production. Both Germany and the United States imported more rayon than they exported.

The principal item imported by the United States last year was staple fiber in the amount of 47,400,000 pounds. Of this total 27,602,000 pounds came from the United Kingdom, being 46 per cent of its total staple fiber production. From France the United States imported 4,924,000 pounds of staple or 32 per cent of France's entire production. From Italy we took only 5 per cent of her staple production and from Japan less than 1 per cent.

Other Synthetic Fibers

● The figures given in the foregoing do not include fibers produced from other than cellulose bases. The protein-base fibers are assuming some importance throughout the world and the Rayon Organon comments on their production as follows:

By far the most important commercial protein fibers made today are those produced from milk casein. Italy was first to begin production of a staple fiber from casein starting production of Lanital in 1936. In that year 606,000 pounds were produced; in 1937 the production was 3,580,000 pounds; in 1938 production reached a peak of 3,710,000 pounds dropping off in 1939 to 2,205,000 pounds.

Germany also produces a casein fiber known as Tiolan. Used chiefly in hat and felt manufacturing industries the production approximated 2,500,000 pounds last year.

Japan is now producing commercially a fiber from the protein of the soybean and 1939 production was reported at 1,200,000 pounds.

In this country two companies are engaged in making a protein fiber from soybeans but the commercial production in staple fiber form are said to be nominal. There was also some milk casein staple fiber produced in the United States last year as well as experimental quantities of a protein-base fiber derived from corn. The production of protein-base staple fibers in 1939 possibly totaled as much as 7,000,000 pounds for the entire world. Without reference to their future, it may accurately be said that this is a very nominal total compared with world rayon production.

Rayonier Announces Pulp Prices for Third Quarter

● On June 4th Rayonier Incorporated, largest domestic producer of dissolving wood pulps, announced the following price schedule for the third quarter of 1940: Rayaceta, \$100 per ton; Purayonier, \$100; Hicolor, \$85; Rayonier, \$80; Cellunier, \$75.

For its paper pulp grades Rayonier announced the following price schedule: Purayonier, \$100; Raybrite, \$85; Raybook, \$72.50; Raybond, \$72.50; Raywhite, \$72.50.

All prices are based on Atlantic seaboard ports of call, per ton of 2,000 pounds.



Puget Sound's Modern Water Treatment Plant

**Is designed to supply 8 million gallons of pure water per day
—Arrangement will permit expansion to 20 million gallons per day capacity.**

WHEN the installation of a water filter plant was first proposed in 1939 it was specified by the Puget Sound Pulp and Timber Company that the plant must be capable of furnishing at least eight million gallons per day of water, clear, bright, and completely freed of all suspended matter so that it would be suitable for the production of unbleached sulphite pulp of the highest quality; also that special precautions should be taken to insure that the minimum possibility of corrosion or iron pick-up in filter tanks or piping should occur.

After careful consideration of all the factors involved, it was decided to install six units with provision for adding additional units as required, the ultimate capacity provided for being twenty million gallons per day. Each of the six units now installed consists of a cylindri-

cal steel tank 35 feet in length, 9 feet internal diameter with a division plate midway between the ends dividing it into two units. The tanks are built for 125 lbs. working pressure.

The purpose of the division plate is to make it possible to backwash one half of each filter at a time, this in turn making it possible to use a high backwash rate insuring complete and rapid removal of all solid material which has been caught on the bed during the filtering operation.

Normally no coagulant is used, although provision has been made for the proportional feeding of coagulant if this should be found necessary.

All exposed surfaces inside the tanks were sandblasted and coated with a special grade of bitumastic enamel. A special study was made of the hydraulics of the underdrain

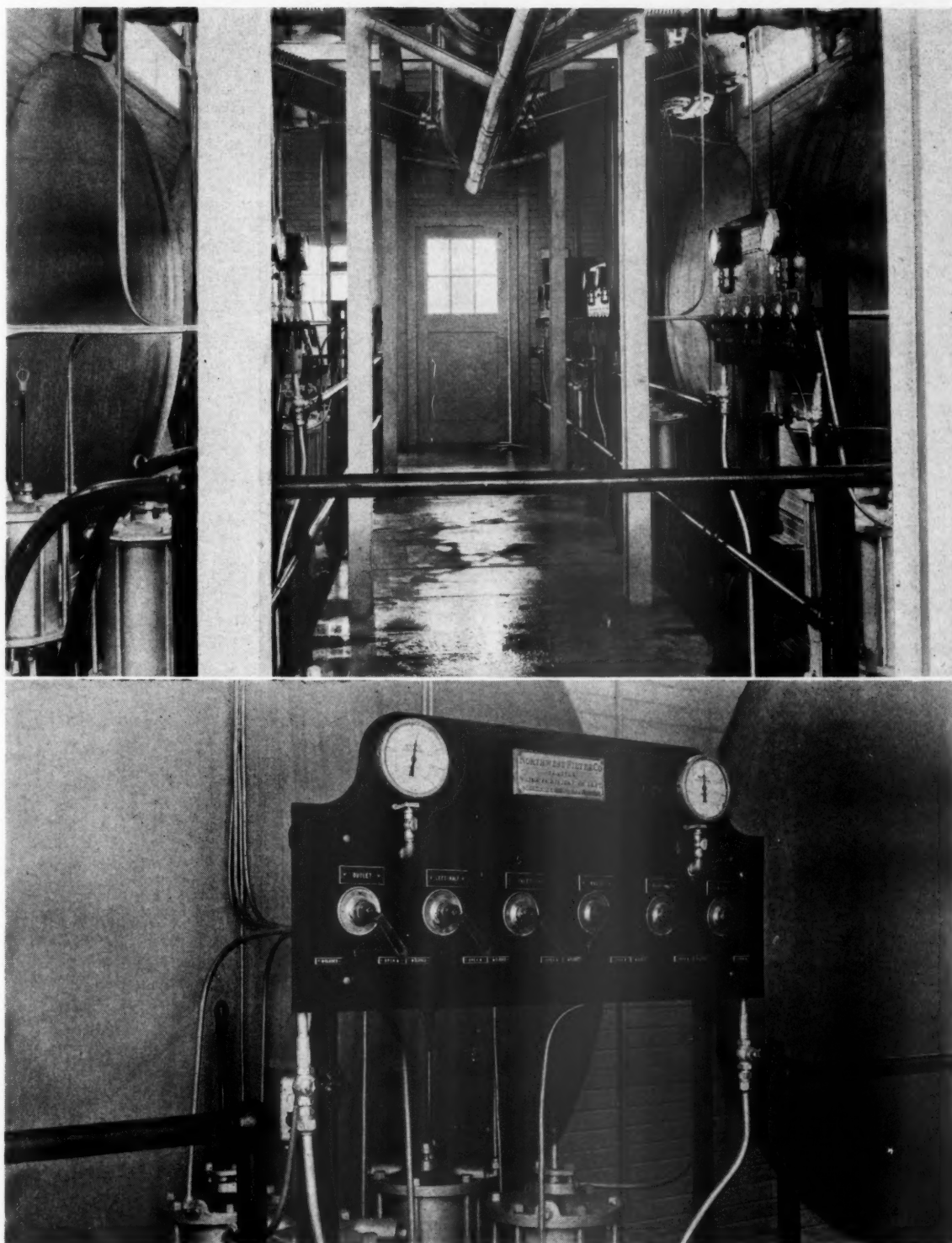
and collector systems which are formed of wood stave pipe (copper wound), headers and copper laterals, providing high permanent capacity with low head loss.

Standard 48-inch filter beds are provided, and the filtering medium consists of 18 inches of specially processed Monterey Filter sand of the highest quality.

Infilco rate of flow controllers and wash rate controllers give positive regulation of the rate of filtering and also the rate of backwashing to insure highest efficiency in both operations.

A special tank was provided on the main inlet to trap all heavy particles of gravel to prevent them getting into filters and interfering with the action of the bed.

All Iowa valves are fitted with hydraulic cylinders for convenience and speed in operation, control for each unit being by means of a bat-



Inside Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Company's water treatment plant at Bellingham / / / In the top picture is the operating platform showing the ends of the four of the six pressure filter tanks and the operating panels / / / In the bottom picture one of the operating panels is shown closeup. The Northwest Filter Company of Seattle designed and supervised the construction of the water treatment plant.

tery of six 4-way valves set up on a vertical panel with pressure gauges to show conditions of the filters at all times.

An extra large wash tank mounted on a 50-foot tower was provided, refilled automatically from the filtered water main making it possible to wash two filters one after the other if desirable at any time, and a special arrangement of solenoid operated valves is provided so that while any one filter is out of service for backwashing no water passes to the wash tanks, to insure minimum interference with the flow to the mill.

A high pressure pump and receiver provides for emergency operation of hydraulic cylinders on valves.

- Wood stave piping with cast iron fittings was used on all interconnecting piping, and the plant is so arranged that all the operating piping, etc., is contained within one housing and is operated from a continuous platform which can be extended as and when additions may be made.

The filter plant was completed and placed in operation in December, 1939. It was designed by and constructed under the supervision of the Northwest Filter Company of Seattle, designers and builders of a large number of water treatment plants for Pacific Coast pulp and paper mills.

California Fruit Wrap Now Fernstrom Paper Mills

- The California Fruit Wrapping Mills, Inc., started fifteen years ago by Erik and F. O. Fernstrom, announced in June the change of its name to Fernstrom Paper Mills, Inc. In a formal statement, Mr. F. O. Fernstrom, president of the company, said, "The reason for the change of name is that we felt that the former name did not fully identify the fact that our business was a paper mill."

The mill was built to manufacture tissue papers converted into fruit wrappers for domestic and foreign use. During the ensuing years the company expanded its activities to include many kinds of tissue papers and waxing papers. It has enjoyed a sound and rapid growth.

Japanese Have a Sense of Humor

- In his report on the Japanese wood pulp industry for the fourth quarter of 1939, Assistant United States Trade Commissioner in Tokyo, Carl H. Bohringer wrote:

"During 1939, the Nichiman Pulp Rengokai (Japan "Manchukuo" Pulp Association) was organized. This association replaced the Nichiman Kenshin Kai (Japan "Manchukuo" Pulp Social Gathering).

Powell River Pulp Dryer to Start in July

- Powell River Company's Kamyrt unit is temporarily out of production pending installation of the Flakt dryer which will be completed, according to present plans, some time in July.

Meanwhile the company is producing some unbleached pulp for export on one of its newsprint machines. The pulp is being shipped to France, where newsprint mills have been compelled to look far afield to replace the normal supply from Scandinavian countries.

Even before the war, however, Powell River was occasionally selling in France as well as in the British Isles.

Executives of Powell River Sales Company, which handles all Powell River Company's production in world markets, state that the present demand for unbleached pulp exceeds that for the bleached variety.

B. C. Pulp to Start Australian News Production

- Powell River Company and Pacific Mills, Ltd., Canadian subsidiary of Crown Zellerbach Corporation, will soon start shipping unbleached sulphite pulp to Australia at the rate of 7,500 long tons a year to supply Australian Newsprint Mills, Ltd., whose 200-ton newsprint mill is scheduled to go into production about next October.

Although the bulk of the raw material for Australian paper production will be from the domestic forests of gumwood and eucalyptus, the west coast sulphite pulp is required as a base, at least in the preliminary stages. Whether the same volume will be shipped in succeeding years remains to be seen.

The Australian mill, located in the Derwent Valley of Tasmania, was built under the direction of Percy Sandwell, formerly of Vancouver, who supervised construction of several B. C. mills.

Sir Keith Murdoch, chairman of the directors, and Premier Robert Cosgrove recently visited the mill and expressed satisfaction with the job carried out during the past two years.

A model residential village is being established at Boyer, site of the mill, to accommodate employees.

B. C. Producing Spruce for Airplanes

- Costs of pulpwood for British Columbia mills may be increased to some extent by the intensification of demand for high grade spruce for airplane manufacture.

Just as in the last war, there has been a big call for Sitka spruce, and forests on the Queen Charlotte Islands and further down the coast, even in Washington state, have been yielding their quota.

While metal plays a more important part in production of aircraft than in the last war, spruce is still an essential. A conference was held in Vancouver this month between Chief Forester E. C. Manning and representatives of fourteen logging companies engaged in spruce production, and it is estimated that more than 50,000,000 feet of spruce will be cut this year, primarily for aircraft factories. The surplus will go to pulp and paper mills.

Powell River Company has been systematically saving high grade spruce for airplane manufacture for several years, and regular shipments have been made

to eastern Canada and the British Isles. The spruce is now being shipped east to Canadian factories and for trans-shipment to Britain and France.

Boeing Aircraft Company of Canada, which operates in Vancouver, is concentrating on the fabrication of spruce parts for airplanes.

In order to increase production of spruce as much as possible during the long summer days daytime work will be extended by introduction of two-shift operation in some camps. About 600 men comprise the camp crews. Pre-war prices for the camps' output to the Allied governments will prevail.

Kelley Spruce Company, Allison Logging Company and J. R. Morgan Spruce Company, all on Queen Charlotte Island, are taking out most of the airplane stock.

Spaulding Operated 327 Days in 1939

- The Spaulding Pulp & Paper Co., at Newberg, Oregon, is receiving logs at the plant at the rate of about 100,000 feet daily. Last year the mill operated 327 days.

Hemlock and white fir logs are brought in to the mill site from the Willamette Valley and Coast range by motor trucks. The logs are unloaded directly into cold decks, rather than into a pond as is the customary practice. This provides opportunity for the purchase of sinkers, which could otherwise be unmarketable or lost in transit when boomed and rafted to the mill.

At the present time there are some four million feet of logs decked at the mill site in Newberg.

Dilts Merged With Black-Clawson-Shartle

- The Black-Clawson Company of Hamilton, Ohio, announces the merging of the Dilts Machine Company of Fulton, New York, with the Black-Clawson Company and the Shartle Brothers Machine Company. The combination of the Dilts plant together with that of the Shartle plant at Middletown, Ohio, brings together the two largest builders of stock preparation equipment in this country.

Mr. H. L. Kutter, President of the Black-Clawson Company advises that the Dilts plant will retain the same personnel and operate from the same location. The sales engineers of the Black-Clawson Company, Shartle Brothers, and the Dilts Machine Company will all be able to offer the complete line of the three companies.

The Dilts plant was organized in 1867. During the last few years they have specialized in their well known Hydra-finers, Classifiers, beaters, breaker beaters, agitators, washers, etc., and about a year ago brought out their outstanding contribution to the paper industry, the Hydra-pulper, of which eighteen have been sold and which has literally revolutionized the art of pulping, the unit being adaptable to all kinds of pulps as well as the dirtiest of mixed papers.

These three plants regularly employ 884 men, the Black-Clawson plant being devoted to the manufacture of four-drainer, cylinder, and Yankee machines, pasters, cutters, etc., while Shartle and Dilts have always specialized in stock preparation and processing equipment.

Expect to Make Rice Straw Tissue This Month

● California's first homemade tissue from rice straw should be coming off the machine some time this month, if all the plans of D. M. Thomson, president of the Pacific Coast Pulp & Paper Co., Richvale, materialize.

For some months ago the company installed a Pusey & Jones, 26-in. paper making machine, with two tons per day capacity, and it is hoped the plant would be in operation in June.

The company is also building a beater in their machine shop, designed by A. M. Thomsen, engineer of the company.

British Columbia Mills Make New Wage Agreement

● Negotiations were concluded in Vancouver May 12th between the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers and the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, representing the employees of Pacific Mills, Ltd., and Powell River Company, British Columbia newspaper manufacturers.

As a result an agreement has been signed stating the working condition of the employees at Ocean Falls and Powell River. Among the changes in the old agreement are provision of one week's vacation with pay for all employees and an increase to bring the base rate of pay up to 56 cents per hour, with a corresponding increase on all rate classifications in the mills.

Representatives of the companies and the international brotherhoods expressed satisfaction with the outcome of the negotiations, which were in progress for several days.

The unions were represented by J. S. Killen, international representative, and John Sherman of Tacoma, Wash., international vice-president of the Pulp and Sulphite Workers, and Arthur Hannaford, representative of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers.

Other representatives of the unions were as follows:

Pacific Mills — Messrs. Thompson, Blais and Green, for the Paper Makers Local No. 360; and Messrs. Bamford, Allam, Anderson and Yasuura, for the Pulp Sulphite Local No. 312.

Powell River—Messrs. Murray, McDonald and Hill, for Paper Makers Local No. 142, and Messrs. Cook, Currie, Johnston and Hansen, for the Pulp and Sulphite Local No. 76.

Import Rise Due to Canadian Currency Depreciation

● In an announcement June 10th, Warren B. Bullock, manager of the Import Committee of the American Paper Industry said in part:

"Imports of groundwood papers from Canada in April show the effect on prices of the depreciation of Canadian currency, and also the manner in which Canadian mills are absorbing the market for such paper formerly held by Scandinavia. Imports totaled 1,200 tons as against 800 tons for the same month of 1939, but the total value of the 1940 shipments was only \$58,000 as against a value of \$56,000 for two-thirds of the quantity in 1939. The depreciated Canadian currency is largely responsible for the reduced value."

B. W. Sawyer Joins Northwest Filter Company

● Barton W. Sawyer of Portland, widely known in the pulp and paper industry in the Pacific Northwest for his work on instrumentation, became associated with the Northwest Filter Company of Seattle the latter part of May, and has opened offices at 214 Lewis Building in Portland, Oregon.

The announcement was made by William R. Gibson, general manager of the Northwest Filter Company, who said, "We are highly pleased to have a man of Mr. Sawyer's ability and extensive experience become associated with our organization. Our facilities for serving the pulp, paper and other industries in the Pacific Northwest has been greatly extended by the opening of a Portland office in charge of Mr. Sawyer. He will represent us in all branches of our business."

The Northwest Filter Company designs and constructs industrial water treatment plants and in addition represents the following accounts: The Bristol Company, instruments and control equipment; Calgon, Incorporated; Hagan Corporation, combustion control; Hall Laboratories, Incorporated, boiler water conditioning; Iowa Valve Company; The Buromin Company; Wallace & Tiernan, chlorine control apparatus; and, the Process Machinery Company.

Mr. Sawyer brings a broad experience in industrial work to the Northwest Filter Company. As a young man he learned the operating side of the lumber industry in the woods of Minnesota and Washington. From 1910 to 1914 he was secretary and managing director of a large British Columbia operation. During the years of the last war he was general manager of the old Brace & Hergert Lumber Company in Seattle and later was vice-president and general manager of a sawmill operation in Portland.

While with Brace & Hergert Mr. Sawyer built some of the first of the new high speed dry kilns and was one of the pioneers in modern drying practices. His intimate knowledge of lumber drying subsequently resulted in his engaging in the sale of kiln control equipment.

Following a fire which destroyed his



BARTON W. SAWYER
Joins Northwest Filter Company

Portland mill, he devoted upwards of two years to an engineering investigation of timber wastes and in so doing gained a knowledge of pulping practices which, expanded during later years, resulted in his becoming a specialist in pulp and paper instrumentation. In 1924 he first sold Foxboro instruments for dry kiln work in the lumber industry and later became Northwest representative for the Foxboro Company with offices in Portland. In 1929 Mr. Sawyer started to specialize on pulp and paper mill instrumentation. He has been a member of TAPPI since the Pacific Section was organized.

In May he resigned as Foxboro's representative to become associated with Mr. Gibson in the Northwest Filter Company.

New Plant to Produce Sodium Sulphate

● Construction of a large plant for production of anhydrous sodium sulphate, at Dale Lake, Calif., is now being rushed to completion by Desert Chemical Company. An analysis of markets for this product is being made, which will determine the extent of 1941 production. Contemplated production for 1941 is 50,000 tons, but this can be increased materially should conditions warrant. Approximately five thousand tons will be available for sample shipments by the middle of July this year.

Methods for the production of sodium sulphate at Desert Chemical Company's properties has been under test for several years, and are reported to have been successfully proven on a commercial basis. The company is said to be amply financed for large-scale production, with the board of directors representing important Pacific Coast business interests.

Construction started late in 1939 is now being rapidly completed. This program includes installation of a large power plant, housing accommodations and increased vat and pipe line capacity. Many wells have been drilled and vats built, under the preliminary development program. Ample water for full production has been shown by a seven-year study of the available supply.

Forty-four test wells drilled on 500 acres of the company property indicates more than 13,000,000 tons of sodium sulphate in that limited area. Test wells over the balance of the property are the basis of estimates that between twenty and thirty million tons are available.

Analyses of the sodium sulphate are uniformly 99.5% pure or higher, with less than five-hundredths of one per cent insoluble. The product is iron free, non-hygroscopic and large in structure, so that it can be supplied in any screen required.

In addition to the sodium sulphate and salt cake marketed by Desert Chemical, a by-product is sodium chloride of high purity.

S. Lee Richardson is president and production manager of the company, and other officers include Vice-president George Pepperdine, head of the Pepperdine Foundation; Vice-president Mr. Christensen; Secretary Henry D. Dargert, an official of Floatations, Inc., and Bardco Company; Treasurer C. P. Shattuck; and Director James Q. Henry, president of Pacific Coast Elevator Company.

Executive offices of Desert Chemical Company are at 4031 Goodwin Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif.

April Pulp Imports Rise 49% Over Low Point Reached in March

Imports of wood pulp since war began, September through April, were 24.3% higher in tonnage than in the corresponding period of 1938-1939—Imports in first four months of 1940 up 19.8% over first quarter of 1939.

IMPORTS of wood pulp into the United States in March dropped to the lowest total of any month since the war began last September but imports in April recovered somewhat.

March imports totaled 73,635 short tons a decline of 54 per cent from the 158,827 short tons imported in February which was in turn 39.4 per cent below January's imports. Finland, which supplied 8,733 short tons in February did not supply American pulp mills with a single ton in March. Norway, with a tonnage of 6,161 tons in February dropped to 494 tons in March, a decline of 92 per cent. Sweden with 81,968 tons shipped into this country in February slid off to 17,422 tons in March, a drop of 79 per cent.

Canada, which supplied 58,234 tons in February, dropped 5 per cent in March to 55,288 tons.

The severe decline in March pulp imports is generally attributed to the unusually bad ice conditions in the Baltic rather than to the war as the war was not carried into Scandinavia until April 9th. March is ordinarily a low month as the shipping season normally opens up the latter part of the month.

The 109,986 short tons of all grades of wood pulp imported in April constituted a rise of 36,341 short tons or 49 per cent above the March imports of 73,645 short tons.

Finland, which was not listed by the customs as sending any pulp in

March came back in April to the extent of 3,587 short tons. There has been much speculation as to how this tonnage escaped from the supposedly bottled up Baltic. The World's Paper Trade Review of London said in its May 17th issue that what newspaper Finland had exported recently had come by way of the Norwegian port of Narvik. Possibly that was also the channel for the exportation of the pulp received in April.

Norway's share of the United States pulp imports in April amounted to 299 short tons as compared with 494 in March, a drop of 39.5 per cent.

Sweden recovered from the March low of 17,422 short tons by exporting 32,742 short tons in April, a gain of 87 per cent. Canada jumped her exports to this country in April by 31 per cent, from 55,288 short tons in March to 72,553 short tons in April.

In releasing the preliminary import figures for April the Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce, United States Department of Commerce, stated that the imports from Finland were 80.4 per cent lower than in April, 1939, that imports from Norway were 95 per cent lower than the corresponding month in 1939, and that the imports from Sweden were 95.8 per cent higher than in April, 1939. "Showing the effect of a diversion of trade," said the Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce, "imports of wood pulp

from Canada in April totaled 72,553 tons which was 31 per cent higher than in the previous month and approximately 79 per cent higher than in the corresponding month of 1939."

Imports Since September Up 24.3 Per Cent

● Imports of all classes of wood pulp in the first four months of 1940 were 19.8 per cent higher by volume than in the corresponding period of 1939. Imports of wood pulp from, and including, September, 1939, to April, 1940, were 24.3 per cent higher by volume than in the corresponding period of 1938-1939.

Finns Ready to Ship Big Pulp Tonnage

● A cable, dated June 4, 1940, from the American Commercial Attache in Helsinki with regard to the pulp situation in Finland gives the following information:

"In so far as pulp mill operation is concerned the availability of labor and pulpwood supplies has returned to a pre-war normal. The power situation is nearly normal but there is some indication in the cable that fuel supplies may be more or less seriously curtailed.

"It is stated that stocks on hand plus intended production for 1940 will make available for export 500,000 tons of sulphite pulp and 300,000 tons of sulphate pulp. The shipping problem is the most uncertain and serious factor. Petsamo is an open port but taking into consideration the absence of rail and harbor facilities, it seems doubtful that more than ten per cent of cellulose exports can be handled at that port. The route of the Falsterko Channel is not considered practicable because the belligerents refuse to give assurances as to freedom from mo-

COMPARISON OF WOOD PULP IMPORTS

March and April, 1940

Type of Pulp	(Tons of 2000 Pounds)									
	Finland		Norway		Sweden		Canada		Total All Countries	
	March	April	March	April	March	April	March	April	March	April
Mechanical Unbleached	-----	108	-----	-----	-----	324	7,964	12,971	7,964	13,403
Unbleached Sulphite	-----	905	-----	-----	6,133	12,515	14,666	16,742	21,336	30,967
Bleached Sulphite	-----	941	493	299	430	2,215	21,738	30,613	22,836	34,068
Unbleached Sulphate	-----	1,633	-----	-----	8,046	16,656	5,362	6,600	13,408	24,889
Bleached Sulphate	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,813	1,032	4,809	4,935	7,622	5,967
Soda	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	749	692	749	692
Total	-----	3,587	494	299	17,422	32,742	55,288	72,553	73,645	109,986
Percentage of Change from Previous Months	-----	-----	-92%	-39.5%	-79%	+87%	-5%	+31%	-54%	+49%

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce.

IMPORTS OF WOOD PULP INTO THE UNITED STATES

	March 1939	March 1940	April 1939	April 1940	1940 Over 1939 March	April
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Finland	27,984	—	18,324	3,587	—	—80%
Norway	8,096	494	6,418	299	—94%	—95%
Sweden	44,870	17,422	16,652	32,742	—61%	+97%
Canada	45,451	55,288	40,672	72,553	+22%	+78%
Total (four countries)	126,401	73,204	82,066	109,163	—42%	+33%

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce.

lestation of neutral ships in the North Sea. The same situation applies to the use of the Kiel Canal. Making shipments via Odessa is being looked into but there is little optimism as to the probable success of using this route."

The Attache has been informed that practically no wood pulp will go to belligerent countries or to Russia. All available tonnages will go largely to the United States when the question of transportation is settled.

Canadian Mills Raise Pulp Prices

● Increase of \$11 to \$72.50 a ton in the price of bleached sulphite pulp, effective for the three months beginning July 1, announced by International Paper Company, will probably be put into force by B. C. Pulp & Paper Company mills following confirmation from the east, according to President Lawrence Killam.

The price is for 2000 pounds of air-dry weight, based on United States Atlantic ports. An increase of \$1.50 a ton had been made at the beginning of the current quarter.

Growing United States demand as a result of the curtailment of supplies from Scandinavian countries was the indirect cause of the increase.

B. C. Pulp & Paper will also probably benefit from the increase of \$5 a ton in rayon pulp, which is one of the major products of the company's Port Alice and Woodfibre plants.

Most of the bleached sulphite pulp produced in Canada is sold on contract. The spot market has become largely nominal since shutting off Scandinavian supplies and the entry of British purchasers into the New York market.

G. T. Clarkson, receiver and manager for Abitibi Power & Paper Company, one of the larger Canadian producers of bleached sulphite, stated in his recent report that prices for the first quarter of 1940 were \$60 a ton and for the second quarter \$61.50, both delivered in New

York. For 1939 the price was \$50 a ton for contract sales so that the 1940 first half price represented a substantial increase.

Although B. C. Pulp & Paper Company produces only pulp, most of the sulphite produced in Canada represents excess pulp capacity in newsprint mills.

Among the eastern Canadian companies with a large surplus of pulp for sale are the Fraser Companies, Bathurst Power & Paper, Canadian International Paper, Howard Smith, Abitibi and Provincial Paper. Early newsprint-making practice required that this paper utilize up to 25 per cent sulphite pulp but changes in process have reduced this to around 15 per cent today.

Sulphite pulp produced by newsprint companies is not ordinarily adapted for sale to fine paper companies as it requires some further treatment and to give this additional treatment some companies have recently installed additional equipment. Practically all B. C. Pulp's production is for fine papers or for rayon, but Pacific Mills has a widely diversified line.

Warns Against Pulp Shortage

● Speaking before the twenty-fifth annual international convention of the National Association of Purchasing Agents in Cincinnati on June 4th, R. C. Haberkeern, purchasing agent for the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company of Winston-Salem, N. C., said that the attitude of pulp buyers in the current emergency should be "to protect their reasonable requirements in a sane and orderly manner and not create, through hysteria, a shortage for themselves, and unreasonably high prices."

Mr. Haberkeern was quoted in press dispatches as saying that the annual consumption of newsprint, book, wrapping, bag, paperboard, fine and miscellaneous papers in the United States works out to 244.2 pounds per capita, and about 15

per cent of the wood pulp required for paper production here is imported from Sweden, Finland and Norway.

"With the Scandinavian sources of supply effectively cut off from us as they are at the present time," he continued, "it is not difficult to see that it is only a question of time until our limited stocks are exhausted and we will be required to call upon Canada and the United States for that which we formerly received from Scandinavia."

The Swedish Mill Situation

● The Swedish publication, Affarsvarlden, reports that events in Scandinavia have completely killed business in chemical pulp as well as in mechanical pulp. The only thing to be done now (middle of May) says the journal, is to wait and see until something decisive has happened in one direction or another.

Some of the Scandinavian wood pulp mills have decided to close down, partly because of exports being stopped and partly because of the shortage of coal.

New Steamship Service To South America

● This month new freight and passenger steamship service was inaugurated between West Coast ports and points in Central and South America. The new and enlarged service will be of assistance to pulp and paper manufacturers in obtaining a greater share of the market in the South American countries at this time when the opportunity is better than ever before due to European sources of supply being cut off.

The Pacific-Argentine-Brazil Line, formerly operated by the McCormick Steamship Company for the United States Maritime Commission, will now be operated upon an enlarged basis by the Moore McCormack Lines of New York who recently offered the successful bid. At the start June 15th under the new auspices a ship will sail each way once a month but Moore McCormack Lines plan to double the service as soon as sufficient freight business can be developed, using two new seventeen-knot C-2 ships. When the four fourteen-knot C-1 type ships now under construction at Los Angeles are commissioned they will supplant the others. Should passenger business also develop Moore McCormack will put in service some of the four eighteen-knot C-3 ships now under construction in the East which will have a passenger capacity of 200 each.

COMPARISON OF WOOD PULP IMPORTS

February and March, 1940

(Tons of 2000 Pounds)

Type of Pulp	Finland		Norway		Sweden		Canada		Total All Countries	
	Feb.	March	Feb.	March	Feb.	March	Feb.	March	Feb.	March
Mechanical Unbleached	—	—	—	—	2,808	—	11,915	7,964	14,723	7,964
Unbleached Sulphite	—	—	140	1	45,958	6,133	13,396	14,666	62,499	21,336
Bleached Sulphite	2,912	—	4,245	493	3,130	430	22,616	21,738	33,610	22,836
Unbleached Sulphate	5,840	—	1,776	—	25,626	8,046	5,508	5,362	38,750	13,408
Bleached Sulphate	—	—	—	—	4,446	2,813	4,001	4,809	8,447	7,622
Soda	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,330	749	1,330	749
Total	8,753	—	6,161	494	81,968	17,422	58,234	55,288	158,827	73,645
Percent of Change from Previous Month	—7%	—	—39.8%	—92%	—43.1%	—79%	—7.3%	—5%	—39.4%	—54%

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce.

Big Inter-Mill First Aid Contest Held in Portland

Team from Rayonier Incorporated, Port Angeles Division, wins with score of 99, third annual inter-mill first aid contest sponsored by Crown Zellerbach Corporation, Rayonier Incorporated and Fibreboard Products, Inc.—Jack Barnes awarded National Safety Council Medal for Lifesaving—Contest emphasizes value of first aid training in daily life.

● At the third annual inter-mill first aid contest between the pulp and paper mills of the Pacific Northwest held this year at the State Armory at Portland, Ore., April 20th, ten teams entered the competition. The three teams from Port Angeles, Wash., walked off with the top scores of the event. The team of the Port Angeles division of Rayonier Incorporated won first place with a score of 99.0 out of a possible 100 per cent for the four problems given each team. Second place went to the Washington Pulp & Paper Company team, Port Angeles division, with a score of 98.2. Fibreboard Incorporated, Port Angeles division, placed third with a score of 96.8. Winners of the two highest scores received plaques for their excellent showing in safety and first aid exhibited in the contest. A certificate was awarded for the winner of third place.

The competition consisted of four different situations calling for the various types of first aid. Each team was given a sealed envelope with the instructions for the first problem. A reading time of three minutes was allowed after the starting signal was given. When the

three minutes reading time was over another signal was given to start the "rescue" work. Ten minutes were allowed for the completion of the complete first aid treatment. If the whole process was not completed in that time a penalty of one point was charged for each one minute of over-time before completion of the assigned first aid administrations. These problems had not been revealed to the teams prior to the contest and each team was given the same problems, but the sequence in which each team received them was a matter of chance, depending upon the order in which the sealed envelopes were selected.

The problems were as follows:

1. A workman in the woods, crossing over running lines, was thrown heavily against logs on ground when line whips upward. (Injuries are pointed out for treatment by the team.)
2. Man riding motorcycle at excessive speed, lost control of vehicle and crashed into an automobile that was parked along the side of highway.
3. A millworker, working on pile of lumber, suffers a fainting spell and falls ten feet to ground.
4. A pipe fitter, in a pulp plant, while attempting to find a leak in gas line, is overcome with chlorine gas and falls to the floor unconscious.

conscious. He fell with some force against a small steam line causing a leak from which live steam escaped, and when rescued apparently was not breathing.

This was the largest of the inter-mill safety contests yet held under the auspices of the three industrial organizations—Crown Zellerbach Corporation, Rayonier Incorporated and Fibreboard Incorporated.

The teams consist of six men besides an alternate, judge and representative. One of the team members is the patient in each case. Judging is done by the judges of each team, but they do not judge their own team. In judging the other teams each judge moves to another team after each problem, hence judging any one team no more than once by any one man. The team representative stays with the home team and is the voice of the team to the judges. Talking between the judges and the team members, other than the representative of the team, is barred. If the judge finds anything being done wrong he can call it to the attention of the team representative and mark it down on his score sheet. In case the team representa-



THE WINNERS of the Third Annual Inter-Mill First Aid Contest among teams representing mills of the Crown Zellerbach Corporation, Rayonier Incorporated and Fibreboard Products, Incorporated, held in Portland, Oregon, April 20th, was the **RAYONIER INCORPORATED, PORT ANGELES DIVISION** first aid team which took first place with a score of 99 out of a possible 100.

The Port Angeles Rayonier First Aid Team also took first place in the State-Wide First Aid Contest held in Seattle on May 25th. Members of the team, front row, left to right, **FOSTER M. BEAL**, Captain, **ERNEST VIRGINIA**, **ELMER K. GALLAWAY**, **RILEY NELSON**, **EARL HENRY**, and **ELDO A. FLORENCE**, Team Representative. Back row, left to right, **ERNEST WAGNER**, judge; **CHESTER D. BOMBARDIER**, Substitute; and **HAROLD M. OREM**. **SIDNEY GRIMES**, who is not in this picture, is Personnel and Safety Supervisor for Rayonier Incorporated, Port Angeles Division.



SECOND PLACE WINNER in the Inter-Mill First Aid Contest was the **WASHINGTON PULP & PAPER CORPORATION**, Division of Crown Zellerbach Corporation, first aid team. Left to right, front row, **HARRY ILER**, Team Representative; **JACK VENABLES**, Substitute; **CLAIR McCORMICK**, **GEORGE HANSEN**, **CYRIL EDMISTEN**, Judge. Back row, **MERLE CASHMAN**, Assistant Personnel and Safety Supervisor; **EVERETT FLEENER**, **THOMAS DICKINSON**, **EARL BAKER**, **JOHN MONSER**, Captain; and, **E. P. READ**, Personnel and Safety Supervisor.

tive disagrees he can protest to the judge, and if still not satisfied can protest to the referee as a last resort.

As a problem is finished the recorder calculates the discounts on each team from the score sheet turned in by the judges. With the completion of the four problems the relative standings between the teams are ascertained by the aggregate results each team received, and the awards are made on the basis of the highest scores. The rules are the same as those of the Washington state-wide contests.

Start With Luncheon

Earlier in the day a luncheon was attended by some two hundred-and-thirty people at the Portland Hotel where the President's Medal and Scroll from the National Safety Council was presented to Mr. Jack Barnes for saving the life of a bather from drowning in Siltcoos Lake last summer. Barnes is an employee at one of the Crown Willamette Paper Company's logging camps at Siltcoos, Ore.

William D. Welsh of the executive offices at San Francisco presided as toastmaster at the luncheon. He presented Commissioner Wm. A. Bowes of Portland, who welcomed the safety convention to the "City of Roses" in behalf of Mayor Carson.

A. R. Heron, director of industrial relations of Crown Zellerbach Corporation and Rayonier Incorporated, told of the advantages of this safety work to the industrial organizations and to the individual participants as well as to every man working in the industry. He pointed out the number of fingers, hands, legs and lives that were still functioning that would not be in the same condition today if it were not for the concerted efforts taken to give the advantages of this first aid work.

Presentation of the medal and certificate to Mr. Barnes was made by Dr. Sard Weist, chairman of First Aid and Life Saving division of the American Red Cross, Multnomah chapter. Dr. Weist pointed out how Barnes swam 250 feet from the shore of Siltcoos Lake to

rescue Clifford Harvey, who was drowning and had gone down for the third time. Barnes had taken a first aid course in industrial safety and was presented with a "fitting award for such rescue by the prone-pressure method."

E. P. Stamm, general logging superintendent of the Crown Willamette Paper Company logging division, presented Mrs. R. Aiken of Siltcoos with a basket of flowers for assisting Barnes with the rescue work.

Miss Ruby Barnett of Siltcoos was Barnes' guest at the luncheon and was presented a gardenia corsage by Toastmaster Welsh.

Mr. Barnes' father and mother were introduced from the floor and Mrs. Barnes was presented with a basket of flowers.

Seated at the speakers' table during the luncheon were B. L. Ross, logging superintendent of Crown Willamette Paper Co. at Siltcoos, Ore.; J. E. Hanny, resident manager of Crown Willamette Paper Company at Camas, Wash.; Miss Ruby Barnett; J. Barnes; Dr. Sard Weist, chairman of First Aid and Life Saving division of American Red Cross, Multnomah chapter; W. D. Welsh, executive offices at San Francisco; F. N. Youngman, vice-president of Crown Zellerbach Corporation at Portland; City Commissioner William A. Bowes of Portland; A. R. Heron, director of industrial relations of Crown Zellerbach; Mrs. R. Aiken of Siltcoos; E. P. Stamm, general logging superintendent of Crown Willamette logging division; C. E. Bruner, resident manager of Crown Willamette Paper Co. at West Linn; J. R. Frum, assistant vice-president of Crown Willamette Paper Company, Division of Zellerbach Corporation; and Mrs. E. P. Stamm.

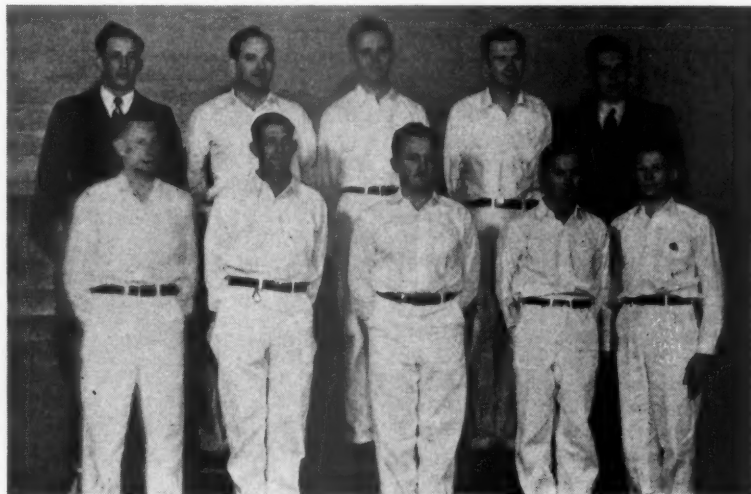
Official guests represented the Portland Fire Department, Portland Police Department, Portland Chamber of Commerce, American Red Cross, Boy Scouts of America, Washington Department of Labor and Industries, and representatives from the Oregon Industrial Accident Commission and the Oregon Bureau of Labor.

R. H. Williams of Rayonier Incorporated, Shelton division, was the announcer for the evening contest.

The J. W. Stevens emergency first aid car was on exhibition in the main drill room of the Armory where the contest was held. This exhibition was made possible by Commissioner Earl Riley of Portland. Commissioner Riley welcomed the safety group to Portland, and invited public inspection of the car.

Fred Pontin, first aid instructor of Department of Labor in the state of Washington, was introduced to the crowd attending the contest.

Officials presiding at the third annual Inter-Mill First Aid Contest were:



THIRD PLACE WINNER in the Inter-Mill First Aid Contest was the first aid team from the **FIBREBOARD PRODUCTS, INC.**, mill at Port Angeles. Front row, left to right, **AUSTIN WYMAN**, Captain; **GEORGE L. KNORR**, Representative; **NORMAN LLOYD**, **PAUL T. HOPF**, **C. O. JOHNSON**. Back row, **ALFRED GEORG**, Judge; **R. P. MURRAY**, **IRVING HANSEN**, Substitute; **H. S. BOYD**, and **RALPH LAWRENCE**, Personnel and Safety Supervisor.



JACK BARNES of Siltcoos, Oregon, is presented with the President's Medal and Scroll from the National Safety Council by **Dr. Sard Weist**, Chairman of the First Aid and Life Saving Division of the Multnomah Chapter of the American Red Cross. Mr. Barnes, standing at the left, rescued a drowning man at Siltcoos Lake last summer. Seated at Dr. Weist's left is **William D. Welsh** of Crown Zellerbach Corporation, San Francisco, who officiated as toastmaster.

RECORDERS—W. C. Crait, Rayonier Incorporated, Tacoma Division; Steve Coney, National Paper Products Division of Crown Zellerbach Corporation, Port Townsend, Wash.; Ted Kepner, Cath-

lamet Division, Crown Zellerbach Corporation; Ralph Lawrence, Fibreboard Products Incorporated, Port Angeles, Wash.

TIMEKEEPERS—Head timekeeper, H.

Port Angeles Rayonier Team Wins State-Wide First Aid Contest

Encouraged by its victory in the Inter-Mill First Aid Contest in Portland, April 20th, the first aid team of the Port Angeles Division, Rayonier Incorporated, moved on to greater laurels by winning first place in the State-Wide First Aid Contest held in Seattle May 25th.

In a field of a dozen contestants the Rayonier team came out on top with 97.4 per cent out of a possible 100 per cent in speed and technique in the handling of hypothetical first aid cases. The Rayonier team received \$25 as first money and a plaque and the members were given individuals medals.

Other pulp and paper teams entered in the contest, sponsored by the State Department of Labor and Industries and the Industrial First Aid Association of Washington, were from the Crown Willamette Paper Company, Division of Crown Zellerbach Corporation at Camas and from Rayonier Incorporated, Tacoma Division, Tacoma.

Divisional competition resulted in six finalist teams, the Howe Sound Mining Company of Holden, Washington, the Seattle police depart-

ment, the Pacific Car & Foundry Company at Renton, the Puget Sound Power & Light Company of Puyallup and the Long-Bell Lumber Company of Ryderwood, Washing-

H. Sanderson, Sanderson Safety Supply Company, Seattle; Hugh Croner of Crown Willamette Paper Company, Lebanon, Ore.; S. W. Grimes, Rayonier Incorporated, Port Angeles division.

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE—Wm. D. Welsh of the executive offices, San Francisco; John W. Bagwill, Rayonier Incorporated, Grays Harbor division; O. R. Hartwig, executive offices, Portland.

COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS—E. P. Read, Washington Pulp & Paper Company, division of Crown Zellerbach Corporation, Port Angeles, Wash.; John Ream, Crown Willamette Paper Company, West Linn division of Crown Zellerbach Corporation; J. F. Robertson, Crown Willamette Paper Company, Crown Zellerbach Corporation, Camas, Wash.; R. H. Williams, Rayonier Incorporated, Shelton, Wash.

The teams participating were Rayonier Incorporated of Port Angeles; Crown Willamette Paper Company, West Linn; Crown Willamette Paper Company, Camas No. 2 team; Washington Pulp & Paper Corporation, Port Angeles; Rayonier Incorporated, Hoquiam; Fibreboard Products Incorporated, Port Angeles; National Paper Products, Port Townsend; Crown Willamette Paper Company, Camas No. 1 team; Rayonier Incorporated, Shelton; Rayonier Incorporated, Tacoma.

ton, in addition to the Rayonier team from Port Angeles.

The Long-Bell team was second to Rayonier with an even 97 per cent.



ED P. STAMM, Logging Department, Crown Willamette Paper Company, Division of Crown Zellerbach Corporation, presents a basket of roses to **Mrs. R. Aiken** of Siltcoos, Oregon, who assisted in Jack Barnes' rescue of C. Harvey. At Mr. Stamm's right is **A. R. Heron**, Director of Industrial Relations, Crown Zellerbach Corporation and Rayonier Incorporated. At Mrs. Aiken's left is **Clarence E. Bruner**, Resident Manager, Crown Willamette Paper Co., West Linn, Oregon, and **J. R. Frum**, Assistant Vice-President of Crown Zellerbach Corporation, Portland.

Convert Nearly Half of Puget Sound Preferred

● The Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Company, with unbleached sulphite pulp mills at Bellingham and Anacortes, Washington, recently notified the SEC that 60,593 shares of 6 per cent cumulative convertible \$20 par value preferred stock, have been converted into common at the rate of 1 1/9th shares of common for each share of preferred.

As of May 31, 1940, the company has 319,562 shares of common outstanding, compared with 251,726 shares previously outstanding. The amount of preferred stock outstanding was reduced practically by half, from 123,637 shares to 62,684 shares as of May 31, 1940.

Soundview Sells Almost 100% More Pulp in Five Months

● The Soundview Pulp Company of Everett, Washington, largest single unit bleached sulphite pulp producers, sold 79,164 tons of pulp in the first five months of 1940 as compared with 39,453 tons in the comparable 1939 period, a gain of 100 per cent. Sales this year were 5,767 tons more than production in the first five months. Inventory of 13,182 tons at the close of 1939 was reduced to 7,415 tons at the end of May.

Soundview's May production and sales both set new high monthly records. Production amounted to 15,875 tons against 14,257 tons in April and 8,616 tons in May 1939. Production for the first five months totaled 73,397 tons against 37,737 tons in the like 1939 period, a gain of 100 per cent. Sales in May were 16,752 tons against 15,466 tons in April.

May profit was \$217,178, or 42 cent a share on the common stock after regular preferred dividend requirements. This compares with a profit of \$200,764, or 39 cents a share, in April and a profit of \$26,193, or 3 cents a share, in May last year. For the first five months Soundview's profit amounted to \$954,978, or \$1.84 a share on common, against a profit of \$106,862, or 11 cents a share, in the like 1939 period.

Anderson and Rich Become TAPPI Members

● Leslie L. Anderson, screen room foreman and relief superintendent of the Pulp Division, Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, Longview, and a 1931 graduate of Whitman College, recently joined National TAPPI.

Another new member of TAPPI is Edward D. Rich, technical supervisor, Oregon Pulp & Paper Company, Salem, a 1934 graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and formerly with the Crown Willamette Paper Company, Division of Crown Zellerbach Corporation and with Rayonier Incorporated.

Willoughby A Proud Grandfather

● Percy Willoughby of the Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Company mill at Bellingham and past president of Local 194 of I.B.P.S.&P.W., became a grandfather on May 18th when a son was born to his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Bland. The youngster was named Gary Willoughby Bland. Mr. Bland is also associated with the Puget Sound mill.

Norman Gibbs Named Manager at Fernandina

● Norman B. Gibbs, executive of Rayonier Incorporated, with headquarters at Port Angeles, Washington, left for Fernandina, Florida, the latter part of May to assume his new duties as general manager of the Fernandina Division. Mr. Gibbs succeeds the late Edward T. Kline, whose death occurred early in May as the result of an automobile accident. Mrs. Gibbs and son, John, left June 8th to join Mr. Gibbs at Fernandina.

Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs have been prominent in Port Angeles and Olympic Peninsula affairs for a number of years, and leave an exceptionally large number of friends. Said the Port Angeles Evening News, "Since the news of the Gibbses' removal from Port Angeles broke recently, expressions of regret have been heard universally in the community and over the Peninsula, along with the wishes from all hands that they may have a pleasant and prosperous life in their new location."

Mr. Gibbs came to Port Angeles 20 years ago as resident manager for the Washington Pulp & Paper Corporation before completion of the first unit," said the Port Angeles Evening News in commenting upon Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs contributions to the community.

"His talent for organization, now widely recognized in the pulp and paper industry, was brought into play as he helped build up the staff that has since made the Washington Pulp mill a prominent factor in the industry."

"He was active in preliminary work leading to establishment of the Olympic Forest Products mill here and in 1929, when that plant was built, was appointed its resident manager in addition to retaining his position at the helm of the Washington Pulp. His management of both mills continued until, in recent years, he was made production manager for the Rayonier corporation, of which the Olympic Forest Products company became a unit. This work took him away from Port Angeles much of the time to Rayonier units elsewhere in the state and, eventually to the new Florida plant. Raymond Dupuis was appointed resident manager of Washington Pulp and A. W. Berggren came from Tacoma to head the local Rayonier mill.

"Well known as an organizer and a developer of capable executives and assistants, Mr. Gibbs also made a name for himself in the paper industry in the field of labor relations. He has enjoyed the confidence and support generally of the men out in the mill and is a personal friend of hundreds. A testimony of their regard was noted at the big service pin dinner given by the Rayonier corporation here last fall. When J. D. Zellerbach called on Mr. Gibbs to receive his 10-year pine, the applause from the assembled mill employees was a stirring ovation.

"Despite his responsibilities and duties as an industrial executive here, Mr. Gibbs found time to participate actively in community affairs over a lengthy period of years. He was prominent in the local Chamber of Commerce, particularly during his first ten years of residence, and served as its president. He also was active in the Rotary club and other organizations in that period before his company work expanded and took him more and more away from home.

"Mr. Gibbs is called the 'father of the golf club' here, having taken the lead in

organizing the club and heading it as president for many years. He was an excellent golfer. In later years his interests turned more to fishing and the water and he encouraged the development of the Salmon Club. His love of the water, inherited from his father, a master mariner of windjammer days, resulted in his building a fine power yacht, the 'Marya,' on which he spent much of his spare time in the last three or four years. A large part of the actual construction work on the 'Marya' was done by Mr. Gibbs, himself, as a hobby. He has left the yacht behind at Seattle for sale, in moving to Florida.

"Mrs. Gibbs has lived in Port Angeles 19 years, teaching physical education and French at Roosevelt high school a year before her marriage to Mr. Gibbs here 18 years ago. Like her husband, she was an active leader in the golf club, serving as ladies' captain and, for a long succession of years, as chairman of the busy house committee. Her departure is leaving a vacancy on the city park board. She also was first president of the Port Angeles Garden Club.

"Mrs. Gibbs is very much interested in horses and riding and was manager of the Fairmount Stables riding academy here. In addition, she shares her husband's enthusiasm for fishing and the water and is as proud of her Salmon Club silver button, awarded for her catch of a 39-pound salmon, as any trophy she possesses."

Bill Ehle Dies In Seattle

● Clarence "Bill" Ehle, for twelve years a cook in Mill "A" of the Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Company at Bellingham, Washington, died in a Seattle hospital the middle of May following an operation. Funeral services were held in Bellingham.

Incorporate New Container Firm

● The Liquid-Proof Paper Containers, Inc., of Seattle, was incorporated April 30th for \$50,000 for the purpose of manufacturing and selling paper containers. Incorporators were H. Edward Ellis, Herbert Schroeder and J. A. Zinn.

Carl Sahlin Father Of Son

● Carl Sahlin, wood buyer for the Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Company at Bellingham, became the father of a son, Carl Roger Sahlin, on April 27th.

Scott Paper Company Considering New Pulp Mill

● In his report to stockholders for the first quarter of 1940, Thomas B. McCabe, president of the Scott Paper Company, said in part, that the company is not seriously concerned about its pulp supply for the year 1940, but that subsequent years presented many problems if the war continues.

He went on to say that satisfactory operations were being experienced in the Brunswick, Georgia pulp mill, in which the Scott Paper Company has a one-half interest, that it is being expanded and that future enlargements there or the building of another pulp plant was being considered. He also said that the pulp situation was resulting in higher costs, but that the modest advances made in the company's selling prices and greater efficiency were so far offsetting them.

John Moak Returns to Coast

● John H. Moak, shift superintendent for the Brunswick Pulp & Paper Company, Brunswick, Georgia, since March, 1938, resigned on June 1st and became associated with the Soundview Pulp Company of Everett, Washington, on June 15th.

In 1936 and 1937 Mr. Moak worked for Soundview in an engineering capacity under resident engineer J. H. McCarthy during the period of expansion of the bleached sulphite pulp mill from 200 to 480 tons daily. Prior to that he was with O. C. Schoenwerk during the period of designing and constructing the Weyerhaeuser unbleached sulphite pulp mill at Everett. Upon the completion of the Soundview construction work in 1937 Mr. Moak rejoined Mr. Schoenwerk and remained with him until March, 1938, when he moved to Brunswick.

Mr. and Mrs. Moak and daughter drove to Everett from Brunswick and are now settled in their new home.

Container Corporation Has Protected Pulp Supply

● In his annual report for 1939, Walter P. Paepcke, president of the Container Corporation of America, commented on the company's wood pulp situation. Quoting:

"Much interest has been evinced by shareholders in the company's pulp supply. In 1939 your company consumed about 24,000 tons of sulphate pulp; the production of its Fernandina, Florida, mill was 45,000 tons; the excess was sold to various manufacturers of kraft wrapping paper, bags and paperboard. The Fernandina mill is expected to produce about 10,000 more tons in 1940 than in 1939 because, (1) it now has attained an increased daily capacity compared with the fore part of last year and (2) additional equipment is being installed to provide more production.

"Your company consumed during the year 14,000 tons of bleached and unbleached sulphite pulp. The Fernandina mill produces only sulphate pulp but none of the sulphite pulp here mentioned. At the board meeting on April 26, 1939, shortly after the second Czechoslovakian crisis, your directors approved the management's recommendation that sulphite pulp be purchased and immediate delivery requested from foreign and domestic sources of supply in sufficiently substantial tonnages to protect for a longer than normal period your company's requirements in case of war. As a result, your company has on hand (including a small amount on order from domestic suppliers) sufficient sulphite pulp for a year's requirement based on the high consumption rate of 1939. Our requirements of groundwood are similarly well protected.

"Summarizing, therefore, your company is fully covered on sulphite and groundwood for a year in advance and in case of a protracted war its excess production of sulphate pulp at Fernandina over and above the consumptive requirements of its own paperboard mills, will act as a hedge against potentially rising prices of sulphite pulp. Satisfactory domestic sources of supply of sulphite were developed during the past year as it seemed inadvisable to rely entirely on foreign importations."

Guarding B. C. Mills Against Sabotage

● Special guards have been placed at all British Columbia pulp and paper mills to prevent sabotage and Fifth Column activity.

Canadian newsprint makers have pledged their full co-operation to the Dominion government in the war, and the Newsprint Association of Canada has reaffirmed its declared policy of last September to aid the nation in any way possible.

The association recently urged the Canadian government to apply Canada's maximum strength in manpower, money and machines to defeat the enemy and to protect the country against subversive activity.

Last fall the industry stated its determination to avoid any attempt to profiteer and to make every possible effort to maintain stabilized conditions.

Mayhew Attends Canadian Manufacturers' Meeting

● R. W. Mayhew, president and managing director of Sidney Roofing & Paper Company, Victoria, headed the British Columbia delegation to the Winnipeg convention of the Canadian Manufacturers Association recently. After the convention Mr. Mayhew, who is a member of the Canadian House of Commons as well as chairman of the B. C. division of the Manufacturers Association, proceeded to Ottawa to take part in the house's wartime session.

At the Winnipeg convention Mr. Mayhew sponsored a resolution calling on the government to undertake a program of cargo ship construction. He claimed that such ships would be of advantage in time of war or peace as tonnage was imperative in maintaining British Columbia's export trade in pulp and paper, lumber, canned salmon and other products.

Harry Brooks In Northwest

● Harry B. Brooks, Pacific Coast manager of the Foxboro Company, arrived in Portland the latter part of May from his headquarters in San Francisco, planning to spend about a month calling on Foxboro customers in the pulp, paper and other industries.

Lack of Funds Hampering Manchurian Development

● Although Manchurian enterprises are expected to contribute much to the general industrial expansion plan for the yen-bloc areas, says the United States Department of Commerce in Commerce Reports for June 8th, it is feared that continued tightness of the local money market and anticipated heavy demand for funds for national bond purchases and for industrial expansion will not permit large scale financing of Manchurian industries during the current fiscal year. The view is held by financial and industrial leaders that there is a strong possibility that plans for industrial development in Manchuria will have to be greatly curtailed or altered. Evidence of the unavailability of funds for Manchurian enterprises is reflected in the reported recent failure of the South Manchurian Railway Company to raise 30,000,000 yen by debenture flotations.

Japan's Pulp Buying Reported Uncertain

● The Japanese Finance Ministry has not given approval to the action of rayon manufacturers in concluding contracts with American and Canadian pulp interests for additional supplies of pulp to compensate for decreased shipments from Scandinavian sources, according to press reports in Japan forwarded by the United States Commercial Attache.

The attitude of the Finance Ministry reportedly is based on the accumulation of heavy rayon textile stocks by exporters, uncertain prospects for rayon export trade, and the accumulation of 10,000 tons of excess rayon pulp stocks as a result of being allowed to import 140 pounds of pulp for every 100 pounds of rayon exported, since only 125 pounds of pulp are required for the manufacture of 100 pounds of rayon.

Although the Finance Ministry is reported to have approved contracts for the purchase of 44,800 tons of pulp from the United States and Canada to cover February to December requirements, rayon producers reportedly have contracted to purchase a total of 64,800 tons from these sources.

Roland Craig Passes in Ottawa

● Roland D. Craig, chief of the economics division of the Canadian forest service, died recently in Ottawa. He was well known in the pulp and paper industry in the Pacific Northwest and several years ago made one of the most extensive surveys of Canadian forest resources ever undertaken.

Cameron Service Man On Coast

● R. W. Cummings, service manager for the Cameron Machine Company of Brooklyn, N. Y., manufacturers of winders, and rewinders, was a Coast visitor early in June.

Mr. Cummings spent several weeks calling on most of the paper and paperboard mills from Los Angeles to British Columbia. In the Northwest he was accompanied by Arthur M. Mears and Ed Tidland of the Pacific Coast Supply Company, Cameron representatives.

Mr. Cummings said it was the belief of his company and of himself that personal calls on Camachine users were the most effective way of helping them to get the most out of their equipment.

Recent Sales Of Impeco Equipment

● The Improved Paper Machinery Corporation, represented on the Pacific Coast by Kenneth B. Hall of Portland, has recently experienced considerable demand for its equipment on the Pacific Coast. During April and May a groundwood decker and a groundwood screen were sold to the Hawley Pulp & Paper Company; a 5x8 foot rubber covered vacuum washer was ordered by the Oregon Pulp & Paper Company; the Longview Fibre Company purchased two Impeco centrifugal knotters; and, the Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Company at Bellingham bought eight 14-plate bronze vat flat screens and a centrifugal knotter.

Foxboro Issues Historical Booklet

● The Foxboro Company of Foxboro, Massachusetts, manufacturer of instruments, recently issued an interesting historical booklet entitled, "Foxboro and Foxboro," which covers the growth and inter-relationship of the town and the company.

After outlining the history of the town of Foxboro and citing incidents in the early life of the community, the booklet goes on to tell in an interesting manner the development of the company, frankly stating both its achievements and its mistakes as it grew into one of the leading manufacturers of precision instruments.

"As the principal industrial concern in the vicinity," says the booklet, "the Foxboro Company contributes most importantly to the life and welfare of the town for which it was named. A large proportion of the family incomes in Foxboro is derived from the company's operations and, in turn, the shops and other local enterprises, the churches, and even the schools and public works supported by tax funds, depend upon the company's activity."

"Thus the company occupies a position of unique responsibility, of which its management is well aware. When the factory whistle regularly echoes over the town, all is well; homes are happy, activities of every human kind are carried on. Houses get new paint, new porches; new bicycles appear in the long racks outside the school buildings; new cars are seen in the parking lots beside the company's factory and in the rows which circle the Common, indicating a full house at the local theater."

"It is recognized on both sides that the interests of the town and company are intimately interrelated, for the company is no "foreign" corporation. Since those winter days of 1908, when the first men and machinery moved into the big brick buildings, the town has been the home, not only of the company, but of its men and women. Numbered in the ranks are scattered old-timers, whose employment records go back to the company's beginnings. Far greater is the number of young people, born since that time, grown up with the company, and now finding their daily work under the same roofs where their fathers were, and still are, employed."

McKenzie Back From News Survey

● H. J. McKenzie, manager of Export Sales Company, which directs sale of Powell River and Ocean Falls newsprint production in the Far East, has returned to the coast after a business survey in the east. He reports newsprint mills in eastern Canada operating at about 80 per cent of capacity.

China continues to buy B. C. newsprint, but in negligible quantity compared with the volume before the Sino-Japanese war. Most of the sales are made to Shanghai. Japan is virtually out of the newsprint market because of credit difficulties.

West Linn Men Donate to Red Cross

● Employees of the Crown Willamette Paper Company, Division of Crown Zellerbach Corporation, West Linn, Oregon, contributed \$501.50 to the Red Cross.

Camas Installing Cottrell Precipitator

● Continuing its policy of utilizing every facility for removing solids and odors from kraft mill exit gases as fast as science makes new methods available, the Crown Willamette Paper Company division of Crown Zellerbach Corporation will make a considerable investment at the Camas plant immediately, Resident Manager J. E. Hanny announced early in May.

A Cottrell Precipitator, guaranteed by its manufacturers to eliminate a major portion of the ash from exit gases in kraft mill stacks, has been ordered installed at the Camas kraft mill. Equipment has been ordered from the Western Precipitation Company of Los Angeles, California. Work will commence within a short time on construction of the building necessary to house the precipitator. The structure will be located immediately adjacent to the kraft mill, will be of metal construction, 26 ft. by 37 ft. 6 in. and about 51 ft. 2 in. high.

The precipitator consists of a shell, super-structure, substation, dampers, electrode system and electrode rapping device.

All flue gases from the recovery unit will be routed through the precipitator. Passing over a screen charged with 60,000 volts of electricity, the solid particles from the gases will be attracted to collecting tubes. At definite pre-determined intervals, these tubes will be automatically rapped, shaking the recovered solids loose in flake form to be collected in hoppers. From time to time the solids will be conveyed back to the recovery process. Meanwhile the gases going out of the kraft mill stack will be practically free of ash. Besides collecting solid particles from gases, it is expected that the precipitator will in a measure tend to reduce any odors and fumes that might be present.

Mr. Hanny stated that other experiments are being carried on throughout the plant in exploration of further methods to reduce density of odorous gases. As far as these experiments prove practical, additional expenditures will be made for necessary equipment, it is understood.

Wood Dies At Port Alberni

● Robert Hamilton Wood, 81, who installed the machinery for British Columbia's first pulp mill at Port Alberni, died recently in that Vancouver Island city. The mill was dismantled long ago. Mr. Wood became active in the lumber business in later years.

Camas Men Receive Suggestion Awards

● G. W. Schmidt and H. W. Ochs of the Crown Willamette Paper Company, Division of Crown Zellerbach Corporation at Camas, Washington, were recent recipients of cash awards of \$20 and \$27.41 respectively, for suggestions they had submitted.

The awards were given by J. E. Hanny, manager of the Camas mill. Mr. Schmidt suggested rubber rolls on the quire folder in No. 2 finishing room. Mr. Ochs proposed installation of corrugated rollers instead of doctor blades on the Oliver filters in the kraft mill. His award was in addition to \$26.24 given him last October for the same suggestion.

Soundview Adding to Steam Producing Capacity

● Under way at the 500 tons per day bleached sulphite pulp mill of the Soundview Pulp Company at Everett, is a new boiler plant to supply 120,000 pounds per hour additional steam at 250 pounds pressure.

The increase in steam producing capacity will provide Soundview with a sufficient margin over maximum requirements when running at full production. The new plant was designed by J. H. McCarthy, resident engineer for Soundview and is being constructed under his supervision.

Excavation work started May 20th for the 55 by 72 foot steel, concrete and brick building, and the pouring of footings began on June 19th. A 120,000 pound per hour Babcock & Wilcox integral furnace type boiler has been ordered. It will produce steam at 250 pounds pressure. Western Precipitation Corporation Multiclone cinder collectors will be installed. Construction of the boiler plant addition will be completed as rapidly as possible.

Camas Installs Yankee Dryer On No. 11

● During May the Camas, Washington, mill of the Crown Willamette Paper Company, Division of Crown Zellerbach Corporation, installed a 60 ton Beloit Iron Works Yankee dryer on the No. 11 paper machine.

To install the 12 foot in diameter dryer it was necessary to remove the east window and part of the wall of the No. 11 machine room. No. 11 shut down at 8 p. m. Friday, May 10th, and installation began immediately. The machine resumed running on Monday, May 13th, as everything was in readiness for the dryer's arrival.

The shipment from Beloit, Wisconsin, took 15 days as the flat car carrying the large cylinder traveled in daylight only to avoid possibility of sideway other cars, bridges and narrow tunnels.

The quality tissue produced on No. 11 machine has been improved by the addition of the Yankee type dryer and the speed of the machine has been raised from 1,000 to 1,100 feet per minute.

This improvement of No. 11 is part of a modernizing program embracing four paper machines. A new slice and headbox have been installed on No. 11 and the old equipment shifted to No. 9. The speed of No. 9 machine has been increased from 825 to 925 feet per minute. A Beloit Yankee dryer has been installed on No. 7 machine for the production of machine glazed wrappings in addition to machine finished papers. A coating system is being installed on No. 10 machine to produce bread wrap.

Bill Donaldson Spends Time on Coast

● W. H. "Bill" Donaldson, secretary of the Perkins-Goodwin Company, pulp and paper brokers of New York, spent several weeks on the Pacific Coast the latter part of April and early in May.

Mr. Donaldson, who has been coming to the Pacific Coast regularly for many years, was as enthusiastic as ever about the possibilities for continued growth of the pulp industry in the Pacific Northwest.

Edward T. Kline Killed In Auto Accident

● Edward T. Kline, resident manager for the Fernandina Division of Rayonier Incorporated at Fernandina, Florida, was fatally injured in an automobile accident near Brunswick, Georgia, 75 miles north of Fernandina, on April 29th. Death came to Mr. Kline on the afternoon of April 30th.

It was a double tragedy as Mrs. Kline passed away on May 1st as a result of injuries she sustained in the accident. Officials of Rayonier Incorporated rushed a brain specialist by plane from Johns Hopkins in Baltimore to Brunswick in an effort to save Mr. and Mrs. Kline both of whom suffered severe skull fractures, but to no avail.

The accident occurred some 15 miles south of Brunswick late in the evening of April 29th. Mr. and Mrs. Kline, driving in a station wagon, were hit in a head-on collision by a car with William Lindner of Sea Island, Georgia, at the wheel. Officers upon investigating said that the indications were that Lindner, who was injured but is recovering, was driving on the wrong side of the road when he hit the Kline car.

Joint services for Mr. and Mrs. Kline were held in the Episcopal Church at Fernandina on the afternoon of May 3rd and burial was at Topeka, Kansas, Mr. Kline's former home. Active pallbearers were: J. R. Kiely, B. F. Ryan, J. B. Talbird, Oliver J. Ashford, D. D. Rhebeck, A. G. McArthur, U. V. Millican, J. S. Sides, C. S. Carr, and E. J. Johnson. Honorary pallbearers included: C. B. Morgan, F. P. Fleming, W. L. Jones, G. A. Youngberg, C. E. Richheimer, R. B. Gibson, E. H. Vicary and Jack P. Hines.

Mr. and Mrs. Kline moved to Fernandina in 1937 from Seattle when Mr. Kline was appointed resident manager of the mill then under construction. He was born at Topeka, Kansas. After graduation from the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, he served for five years as an officer on the USS Mississippi. Resigning from the Navy Mr. Kline became manager of the Charles Nelson Lumber Company mill at Port Angeles. In 1930 when the Olympic Forest Products Company pulp mill was built at Port Angeles (now the Port Angeles Division of Rayonier Incorporated) he became associated with the new enterprise. Later he was transferred to the executive offices in Seattle, spending some time there before going to Fernandina.

Mrs. Kline was the former Marion Scott of Everett, Washington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur A. Scott. She was a graduate of the University of Washington.

The Klines left one son, Edward Scott Kline. Mr. Kline is survived by three brothers, Leonard C. Kline of Kansas City, Clayton E. Kline of Topeka, and J. Kenneth Kline of Miller, Kansas, and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Kline of Topeka. Mrs. Kline is survived by her mother, Mrs. Arthur A. Scott of Everett and by a brother, Myron Scott of Port Angeles, Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Kline were popular and had a wide circle of friends in Port Angeles, Seattle and in Fernandina.

Taylor Introduces New Fulscope Controllers

● Refinements in processing technique, increased production, and higher standards of product quality not only make operating conditions more difficult for process control instruments, but also increase the need for higher quality of control. To meet this demand, the Taylor Instrument Companies, Rochester, New York, have introduced a completely redesigned line of new Fulscope air-operated recording and indicating controllers for temperature, pressure, rate of flow, and liquid level.

In addition to the convenience of combining in one instrument the conventional proportional response and automatic reset forms of control, the new Fulscope introduces a third process-control effect, Pre-Act. Pre-Act is a supplementary control feature which makes control-valve corrections according to the rate of control-point deviation. In response to sudden disturbances in the process or variations in the controlling medium, over-peaking or oscillating is greatly reduced by an immediate and relatively larger control-valve action than would occur otherwise. Furthermore, it stabilizes operation after a change in set point and when equipment is started up. This fully adjustable standard unit raises to new heights the quality of control available with both proportional response and automatic reset types of control.

The automatic reset feature, which compensates for changes in load, is located in the instrument case and is fully adjustable over a much wider range than previously.

Continuous controller sensitivity (throttling range) adjustments over a wider range assure complete adaptability to any process time lag. Fully pneumatic sensitivity reduction gives consistent controller performance throughout the entire sensitivity range and provides inherent compensation for fluctuations in air-supply pressure. The relation between pen movement and output air pressure change is so linear that the instrument may be used for a remote pneumatic transmitter.

Maximum ease in making adjustments in sensitivity, automatic reset rate, and Pre-Act time is provided by magnified dials, calibrated in absolute units.

The universal die-cast aluminum case is readily adaptable to face mounting or flush mounting. All cases are drilled and tapped to accommodate the most complete forms of controller mechanisms. Recording instruments are available with two complete control mechanisms with any combination of actuating systems except two manometers. Interchangeable unit construction permits easy conversion from one form to another in the field with the assurance of optimum performance. Temperature and pressure systems are easier than ever to replace in the field with factory-calibrated ones.

Simplified air system includes improved relay air valve with precisely drilled sapphire orifice; removable 18-8 stainless steel nozzle; inbuilt metal-disc auxiliary air filters supplement large external filter; air gauges inside case; operates on 20-lb. sq. inch air supply.

The simplicity of the new design, plus the extensive use of 18-8 stainless steel, are said to make for long, trouble-free service. Ready accessibility of all adjustments and interchangeability of unit assemblies make maintenance easy.

Other improvements include new, more durable electric chart clock which also is available in explosion-proof housing; spring driven clock is optional; improved rapid chart changing mechanism; Neoprene gaskets throughout.

Fulscope indicating controllers have the same unit construction, control mechanisms, and performance characteristics as recording types, but in single duty form only.

Available in five standard types: Fixed high sensitivity; adjustable sensitivity; adjustable sensitivity with automatic reset; adjustable sensitivity with Pre-Act; and adjustable sensitivity with automatic reset and Pre-Act.

New Taylor Recorders

● To provide truly companion recording instruments for their completely redesigned line of Fulscope Controllers, the Taylor Instrument Companies, Rochester, New York, have recently released their new recorders for temperature, humidity, pressure, load, rate of flow, liquid level, and receivers for pneumatic transmission systems. Exclusive of the controller mechanism, the recorders and recording controllers are identical. Even the cases are drilled and tapped to receive any of the five standard Fulscope control mechanisms should it be desirable to add it at a later date.

The new universal case is for both face and flush mounting. It can be mounted on panels side by side with the previous Taylor recorders because the same dignified lines and pleasing proportions are retained, yet are refined and more efficiently utilized. Standard case finish is instrument-black enamel, or white if specified. Dust and moisture are sealed from the case by Neoprene door gaskets and a positive bayonet-action latch.

The time previously required for changing charts is cut in half by a uniquely designed mechanism that combines the chart locking device and pen lifter. The chart is easily removed and replaced with one hand.

A die-cast aluminum chart plate gives a rigid surface for pencil notations on chart and for carrying the chart clamp and pen lifter.

Available with 10-inch or 12-inch charts, and with one, two or three pens. Hundreds of standard chart ranges are available for selection.

Bourdon actuating springs used with temperature and pressure systems possess the same great strength and durability as in former instruments. An improved sub-base not only permits more accurate calibration, but also assures precise location of replacement systems in the field for optimum performance.

The use of 18-8 stainless steel in links, pivots and pen arms results in long life, minimum effect of vibration, and accurate, clean-cut pen records.

Numerous other features include a new electric chart clock with improved coil design, totally enclosed oil-immersed gears, and slower speed motor which give longer life—also available in explosion-proof type for explosive atmospheres. Spring driven clock is optional.

Descriptive bulletins on the new Taylor instruments may be obtained from L. H. Wear, Taylor Instrument Company, Terminal Sales Building, Portland, Oregon, or from George H. Linsley, Pacific Coast Manager, Taylor Instrument Companies, 145 Mission Street, San Francisco, California.

Building New Fuel Conveyor At West Linn

● The Crown Willamette Paper Company, Division of Crown Zellerbach Corporation at West Linn, Oregon, is completing a new hogged fuel conveyor over the Willamette River tailrace between the sawmill and its No. 2 grinder building.

The new conveyor, built for the purpose of removing hogged fuel from river barges to the mill's storage bins, is suspended by cables from concrete and steel towers on each bank. A vertical clearance of 49 feet is provided between the lowest part of the conveyor and low water. The horizontal clearance is 250 feet.

Rayonier Working On Second Japanese Order

● At the end of April Rayonier Incorporated announced it had received additional orders from Japanese customers to supply 33,600 tons of dissolving wood pulps for delivery during the second six months of 1940. The price announced was \$85 per ton, f.o.b. Puget Sound ports, bringing the total value of the orders to about \$2,856,000.

"Let's All Be Considerate of Salesmen"

"Some smart chap once figured out that every hour is made up of 60 golden minutes, every minute of 60 precious seconds. Guess he was right at that.

"Perhaps the American realization of that little pair of facts explains our proverbial American hustle and goes far towards accounting for our some \$17,000,000,000 gold reserve.

"Minutes being so valuable, it seems a shame that so much of it is lost in mill and factory reception rooms waiting to be received.

"Far better to have an assistant take care of waiting salesmen than to hold them up unduly—or put them to work at something, if an extended delay is unavoidable. They'd all rather be useful than idle.

"Few are the mills or factories that do not travel at least one man. You have men out. Black-Clawson-Shartle have men out. All these men, yours and ours, have information to impart, services to perform. And the dispatch with which they can get down to cases with the men on whom they call, the better for all concerned.

"Occasionally, Black-Clawson-Shartle let some one 'cool his heels' too long—and there is no excuse for it. Perhaps you, too, have been a trifle thoughtless at times. All of which adds up to just this—let's all be as considerate of the other man's salesmen as we would that he be considerate of our own."—From the Black-Clawson and Shartle Brothers Messenger.

Lewis Succeeds Fagan At Anacortes

● James P. V. Fagan, manager of the Anacortes mill of the Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Company for the past seven years, resigned May 1st and is at present vacationing in Oregon.

J. R. Lewis, for the past 14 years with the Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Company at Bellingham, was transferred to Anacortes as superintendent and will operate the mill under the direction of the head offices in Bellingham where Walter DeLong is manager and Erik Ekholm is general superintendent.

Mr. Fagan has been in Anacortes since 1933 and has been most active in civic affairs as a member of the Chamber of Commerce and Rotary Club. Mrs. Fagan also took part in club work as a member of the Anacortes Women's Club and as a leader of the American Youth Hostels assisted materially in establishing a hostel in Anacortes. Commenting upon their leaving Anacortes the Daily Mercury said, "The removal of the Fagans from Anacortes will be a distinct loss to the community. Both have been extremely popular and prominently identified with worthwhile organizations."

Texas Gulf Sulphur Inaugurates Research Program

● The Texas Gulf Sulphur Company, Inc., New York City, on May 15th, inaugurated a long range program of research at the Institute of Paper Chemistry at Appleton, Wisconsin. The initial investigation will be devoted to the study of the function of sulphur and its compounds in the production of sulphate pulp as well as the possible use of sulphur in combination with paper products. The scope of the research is intentionally broad, and it is hoped that the information obtained will be of benefit to the entire pulp and paper industry.

This is the second research project undertaken by the Institute of Paper Chemistry for the Texas Gulf Sulphur Company. The first, in collaboration with Texas Gulf engineers, resulted in the perfection of the Tegul sulphur burner in which molten sulphur is sprayed and burned, and which operates somewhat like the common oil burner.

The present research program is planned to make available to the pulp and paper industry more information regarding sulphur. Specifically, one objective is the study of the sulphate process which is being used to an increasing extent in converting the soft woods of the South into wood pulp. This sulphate process as well as the sulphite process requires a sulphur compound as one of the active pulping agents. It is hoped the present research will help to determine how these sulphur compounds can be most efficiently applied. The second immediate objective of the research is to determine whether sulphur can be combined with certain waste products in the production of articles of commercial utility or whether sulphur can be used to impart novel properties to pulp and paper and thus increase their field of usefulness. Arrangements have been made to publish the results of this investigation from time to time and thus make them available to the entire pulp and paper industry.

Finns Lose 21.7% of Sulphite Production

● Official information on the extent of Finland loss of pulp producing capacity to Russia is still lacking, but from authoritative private sources in Finland it is learned that five chemical pulp mills were located in the territory ceded to Russia having a total productive capacity of 246,000 metric tons of sulphite pulps and 122,000 metric tons of sulphate pulps annually.

On the basis of the total sulphite pulp productive capacity of all Finnish mills as reported recently by the American Paper & Pulp Association the 246,000 metric tons lost would amount to 21.7 per cent of the entire capacity of 1,134,200 metric tons.

The association also reported the sulphate pulp producing capacity to be 757,000 metric tons annually and hence a loss of 122,000 tons would be 16.1 per cent.

The mills located within the ceded territory included the Kexholm sulphite pulp mill of 100,000 metric tons annual capacity, owned by OY Waldhof, AB, affiliated with the German Waldhof organization (this mill was reported to have been blown up by the Finns during their retreat from Lake Ladoga); Pitkaranta, OY, with an annual capacity of 42,000 metric tons of bleached sulphate pulp; the Enso-Gutzeit mills at Enso embracing productive capacity of about 80,000 metric tons of sulphite, 80,000 metric tons of sulphate, 30,000 metric tons of pulp board and 2,500 metric tons of paper; Hackman & Company with an annual capacity of 40,000 metric tons of sulphite pulp and 5,000 metric tons of paper and board; the Laskela and Leppakoski mills of OY Laskela, AB, Leppakoski with an annual capacity of 26,000 metric tons of sulphite pulp and 6,500 metric tons of M. G. sulphite papers, and Laskela with an annual capacity of 20,000 metric tons of white mechanical pulp and 20,000 metric tons of newsprint.

The Enso-Gutzeit 60,000 metric ton sulphate pulp mill at Kotka and the groundwood pulp and board mill at Pankakoski are still in the possession of Finland.

The tonnages given above are from The Finnish Timber and Paper Calendar for 1939-1940.

Miss Millard To Be Hostess At Fair

● Miss Eileen Millard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Millard of Camas, Washington, was recently chosen as one of two hostesses at the Crown Zellerbach Corporation's exhibit at the Golden Gate International Exposition this summer.

Her father is connected with the Crown Willamette Paper Company Division mill at Camas.

Ray Hill Visits Northwest on Bleaching

● Raymond P. Hill, president of the Pulp Bleaching Company of Wausau, Wisconsin, was in Seattle and Everett for ten days in June in connection with the new bleach plant his company designed and is installing for the Everett Pulp & Paper Company.

The plant will be ready for operation the latter part of July.

Pulpwood Association To Meet In July

● Joint summer meeting of American and Canadian pulpwood operators and foresters will be held July 31st to August 2nd, under the auspices of the Northeastern Regional Board of the American Pulpwood Association and of the Woodlands Section of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, on the operations of Finch, Pruyn & Company, near Newcomb, New York.

The aim of this meeting is to promote advancement in forest management and especially in the efficiency of logging through organized exchange of experiences and of progressive ideas between foresters and loggers of both countries. The attendance will be mostly from the American Northeast and Eastern Canada, but some delegates probably will come also from the Lake States, the Appalachian Region and the South.

The program will consist of (a) Papers and discussions, (b) exhibition and demonstration of new logging machinery, equipment and supplies, and (c) inspection of progressive pulpwood operations of Finch, Pruyn & Company.

Arrangements are being made for preparation of papers on new development and trends in logging technique, with emphasis on mechanization; on barking of pulpwood (from sap-peeling to drum-barking); on practical aspects of silvicultural cutting; and on industrial approach to forest protection. The papers will be presented by the representatives of the American Pulpwood Association and of the Woodlands Section, Canadian Pulp and Paper Association. Several other subjects will be brought up for discussion. Brief addresses will be presented by several high officials in the pulp and paper industry.

This meeting should give an excellent opportunity for a representative display and demonstration of machinery, equipment and supplies for the woods operations, especially for the pulp and paper industry.

Delegates will be housed in tents at the Boreas Pond Clearing near Newcomb, New York, where the exhibition will also be held, and the demonstration of logging machinery in use can be arranged in the adjoining pulpwood forest. Manufacturers of new logging machinery and equipment who wish to exhibit or demonstrate their products at the meeting are requested to communicate well in advance with H. E. Brinckerhoff, Executive Secretary, American Pulpwood Association, 220 East 42nd Street, New York City, for registration, indicating what exhibits they propose; and with T. H. Crawshaw, Forester, Finch, Pruyn & Company, Inc., Glens Falls, New York, with regard to such arrangements on the ground as may be needed.

The registration fee of \$10.00 will cover charges for eight meals during the three days of the meeting, sleeping accommodations in tents and reprints of the papers.

It is planned to devote the morning on Wednesday, July 31st, to registration and inspection of logging machinery and equipment and to have business meetings in the afternoon and in the evening. The next day, between short business meetings in the morning and the latter part of the afternoon, some time will be left free for inspection of machinery and equipment and for visiting, and a meeting without a program will be held

in the evening. The morning of the last day, August 2nd, will be given to the inspection of the pulpwood operations of Finch, Pruyn & Company, and the afternoon to inspection of machinery and equipment.

General Dyestuff Issues New Circulars

● The General Dyestuff Corporation has recently issued two new circulars. One covers Katigen Paper Black R P Conc., "a sulphur dyestuff which is of particular interest in paper dyeing for the reason that its application is less complicated than that of the ordinary sulphur blacks. The necessity of dissolving the dyestuff together with the sodium sulphide and soda ash is eliminated, the color being added to the beater in its dry form. Katigen Paper Black R P Conc. produces deep black shades on paper fibers and is particularly well adapted for coloring black fibers for granite papers."

The other circular to which is attached a sample sheet refers to Victoria Blue RAP, "which is a very bright basic dyestuff of excellent solubility. In comparison with Paper Blue BP Conc., it is somewhat redder and one-half the strength of the latter product. Regarding its affinity for paper fiber, it shows the general characteristics of basic dyestuffs."

Robert M. True represents the General Dyestuff Corporation in the Pacific Northwest with headquarters in Portland and H. A. Des Marais is Pacific Coast Manager with offices in San Francisco.

Brown Instrument Issues New Catalog, Bulletins

● The Brown Instrument Company of Philadelphia, division of the Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company, recently issued a folder entitled, "Increase Production Without Plant Expansion."

Increasing present boiler room capacity, with existing equipment, can be done by wise metering, says the bulletin, which adds that Brown steam flow meters and Brown CO₂ meters, the metering aids described in this folder, are a sound basis on which to build a complete system of boiler room instrumentation.

Brown has also issued a new catalog No. 2203, covering Brown Mechanical Flow Meters. The complete Brown line of mechanical flow meters, indicators, recorders and air-operated flow controllers now furnished in the new rectangular case, are described in detail. Desirable operating advantages such as the automatic recording planimeter, the integrator dial and inter-related range tubes are featured in the descriptions.

Copies of both catalog and folder can be obtained from the Brown Instrument Company, Wayne and Roberts Avenues, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, or from the Control Equipment Company, 303 Selling Building, Portland—403 Terminal Sales Building, Seattle, representatives in the Pacific Northwest.

Ekholm Talks At Education Meeting

● Erik Ekholm, general superintendent of the Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Company of Bellingham, was a speaker before the recent meeting of the Western Washington Association of Industrial Education in Bellingham.

Smythes Publish Book on Astrology and Business

● Many of those who attended the 1934 Fall meeting of National TAPPI in Portland and a later section meeting in Seattle, will recall the talks given by Ray Smythe of Portland on the parallel between business cycles and astrological aspects. After seven years of study Mr. and Mrs. Smythe (Ray and Josephine) have published a book on the subject which is entitled, "Stars Ahead."

The jacket on "Stars Ahead" says, "Many stirring predictions for the future are brought out in this remarkable book on astrology. Not only do the Smythes make their predictions but they also give the reasons why they sincerely believe that these forecasts will come true. To build up confidence in their work they have supplied many charts and graphs showing past business conditions paralleled by the astrological aspects affecting business."

"This book should prove of great importance to men to whom business trends mean a great deal. An accurate forecast is given in both text and charts for the years 1940-41-42. It also gives detailed descriptions of the planets, and about past wars. From these deductions the Smythes are able to predict whether or not the United States will be able to stay out of this present turmoil. Too, the readers of this book will find many surprising facts in regard to the coming presidential election."

"Josephine Smythe (Mrs. Ray Smythe) has been in constant contact with astrological students all her life. She is one of the better known western astrologers and because of her serious studies of the various philosophies and the contact with thousands of clients she has a background which is not inferior to any. She has looked upon her profession as one which should be helpful rather than remunerative."

"Ray Smythe after watching the accuracy of the predictions made by Josephine Smythe in various phases of his business, endeavored to accumulate and record the astrological facts concerning business in some sort of a readable and understandable curve which would be of advantage to business people generally. Because of his engineering experience he conceived the idea of translating these influences into the present form of this book."

Upon the publication of "Stars Ahead" on June 1st, Ray Smythe said, "The business curves are working out pretty accurately, comparatively speaking, and certainly the war predictions are not so far fetched as they used to be. Publishing is usually an unprofitable venture and after seven years of fussing around with this idea I suppose it was meant we should get it out of our system. In any case I think it is more than a guess and may provoke enough thought to enable someone better qualified to delve into the idea further."

Copies of "Stars Ahead" may be obtained from Binsford & Mort, Publishers, Graphic Arts Building, Portland, Oregon. Price is \$2 per copy.

Moody Talks Before Seattle Printers

● Anson S. Moody, assistant secretary of the Everett Pulp & Paper Company, gave a talk on the importance of the pulp and paper industry to the State of Washington before the Seattle Club of Printing House Craftsmen on May 21st.

McMaster Divulges Results of Wood Pulp Survey

● As a result of war conditions, intensified by the severe reduction in Scandinavian production and transportation, an acute shortage of woodpulp such as British Columbia and the Pacific Northwest are well equipped to produce, is facing the markets of the world, according to A. E. McMaster, who has been making a comprehensive survey of the pulp situation.

Mr. McMaster, former vice-president and general manager of Powell River Company and one of Canada's outstanding authorities on pulp and paper, has been keeping a close tab on day-to-day events with a view to their relationship on the pulp market. As a result of his analysis he feels that the present offers an almost unprecedented opportunity for pulp expansion in British Columbia, where development has not kept pace with the amazing pace of the Northwest states during the past decade.

Ever since Germany made its first march into Austria the pulp markets of the world have been more or less affected by the course of history, Mr. McMaster declares. Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Finland and Norway are all pulp manufacturing countries which in normal times have exported heavily. Prior to 1938 Germany was a factor in the pulp export situation, too. Sweden is the largest exporter of woodpulp and should that country become directly involved in the war her position would be similar to that of Norway.

The countries mentioned contributed close to 85 per cent of the world's woodpulp exports, according to the statistics for 1937.

The trend of the world's woodpulp output of all kinds for the 1928-37 period shows that chemical pulp increased by 69 per cent, mechanical or groundwood by 45 per cent and screenings by 7 per cent; all kinds by 58 per cent.

Of the total of 26,706,000 tons of all pulps produced in 1937, sulphite and groundwood were about equal; unbleached sulphite and unbleached sulphate equal, but there was a great deal more bleached sulphite produced than bleached sulphate. The bleaching of sulphate or kraft pulp in any quantity is a comparatively recent practice.

Groundwood pulp is dealt with in Mr. McMaster's survey, as is also sulphate, but he has given most of his attention to sulphite because of its versatility, its uses for a wide variety of paper and paper products alone or in combination with other grades, its employment in manufacture of rayon and other synthetic fibre manufacture, for transparent sheeting, for plastics and other service.

Mr. McMaster points out that in the period 1933-37 (five years) the world's production had increased from 6,814,000 tons to 9,881,000 tons, or 45 per cent. The principal exporting countries have been Scandinavia, the German and Latvia groups, Canada and the United States.

In 1937, regarded as a safe barometer of trade under normal conditions, the German group, including Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland, exported the greatest tonnage to the United States, with Italy second and other European countries following. Germany, Mr. McMaster contends, will have little if any to export so long as the war lasts. Latvia can be eliminated from world markets

because Russia will absorb all her output.

Finland expanded sulphite capacity more than any other country during the five-year period. Development was financed largely by British capital and the United Kingdom took about 47 per cent of Finland's total export.

United States was Finland's second customer and France third.

● Mr. McMaster estimates that Finland will lose about 300,000 tons capacity to Russia, which is short of requirements for her cellulose industries. He believes that Russia will probably take at least 50 per cent of Finland's production, and that by reason of Britain's financial interest in the mills the bulk of the surplus will go to the United Kingdom when and if transport facilities are re-established. Russia may eventually develop her own timber resources to alter this position, but that is a matter of many years.

Norway cannot be expected to export except in negligible volume, according to Mr. McMaster's survey. Resumption of trading after the war will be a slow business, and even then sales are likely to be limited to countries such as Britain and France where the short haul can be used.

Sweden, like Norway, had widely diversified markets, the principal ones being, in order of importance, the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and Belgium.

Mr. McMaster finds it difficult to appraise Sweden's position owing to the uncertainties of war, but it is clear, he points out, that shipments must be confined to short-haul countries for some time.

In a general analysis of the world market for pulp stress is laid on the necessary domestic economy and shortage of supplies that have forced Britain and many European countries to control the usage of pulp. Some countries are 50 per cent below normal now. Japan has reduced imports to bare necessity. U. S. imports in 1939 were 20 per cent less than 1937, although consumption is climbing again. Additional pulp capacity is now available both in the U. S. and Canada, but chiefly in the newsprint and bleached grades.

Forestry Future Trend

● In making a rough forecast of the future trend, Mr. McMaster deals with three theoretical periods—A, during war activity on the Scandinavian peninsula; B, the balance of the war with Norway and Sweden gradually returning to a modified exporting basis; C, when general peace has been re-established with a gradual return to normal conditions.

During A, or the present period, it cannot be expected that much Scandinavian pulp will reach outside markets. A pulp shortage has already developed in Europe and there is every indication of its becoming acute. The paper control board in Britain is rigidly regulating consumption of pulp and paper, although Canada will be called on for an increasing volume of shipments.

While United States consumers built up large inventories because of the fear of war, even before its reality, a shortage is developing there, Mr. McMaster finds, and it will become serious before the end of this year, especially in high grades of unbleached pulp usually imported from Europe.

With European producers virtually out of the picture, it will fall on the mills of Canada and the United States to

supply Japan, South America, Mexico, Australasia and domestic consumers. Analyzing the statistics, Mr. McMaster reaches the conclusion that the apparent shortage of unbleached sulphite is 621,000 tons a year, of bleached sulphite 68,000 tons—a total of 689,000 tons.

While the shortage of bleached sulphite is not serious and may be offset by overtime operation of domestic mills, an acute situation faces the supply of unbleached pulp. The United States alone imported 515,720 tons in 1938, or 46 per cent of the total of all grades, from the Scandinavian countries.

Mr. McMaster doubts whether as much as 50 per cent of this volume can be counted on under war conditions, but for purposes of computation he uses that figure as an estimate. But this would still leave a shortage of 363,140 tons, which could be corrected only by reconstruction of excess news grade capacity to enable production of the required high commercial grades, or by new mills, and it would take over a year for a new plant to get into production.

Even in the B period, with Scandinavian countries working back to a period of restricted activity, there would not be much relief. As for C, with peace restored, there are a good many imponderables to consider, but the only situation worth practical consideration at this time is one in which the Allies have achieved a victory, with the United States not directly involved but willing to co-operate in a peace plan, with Allied purchases steady in the United States during war but without a boom. Under such circumstances it seems reasonable to expect that every effort will be devoted towards re-establishing normal world trade as quickly as possible.

Mr. McMaster looked ahead to such a period, with confidence returning to the markets, the United States experiencing a healthy upturn in business, to be reflected in the pulp and paper industries.

Increasing domestic consumption under such conditions would cushion the effect of the gradual resumption of imports of pulp from Europe on domestic producers. Restoration of peace in the Orient would add another 200,000 to 300,000 tons of pulp to world requirements, and much of that would be supplied from the Pacific Northwest.

Ken Hall Moves Office

● Kenneth B. Hall, Pacific Coast representative for the Improved Paper Machinery Corporation of Nashua, New Hampshire, and the Noble & Wood Machine Company, has recently moved his office from 219 Pittock Block, to 816 S. E. Taylor Street, Portland, Oregon.

Pulpwood Consumption in South Doubles in 7 Years

● Consumption of pulp wood in the South just about doubled in the eight years from 1929 to 1936, according to the U. S. Forest Service.

It rose from about one and one-fourth million cords of 1929 to nearly two and one-half million cords in 1936, when southern consumption was 28.3 per cent of the nation's total, compared with 16.5 per cent in 1929.

Since 1939 southern wood pulp and paper production has made a further big gain.

The British Pulp and Paper Situation

● The pulp and paper situation in Great Britain is of interest to manufacturers and buyers in the United States by reason of its effects on the international market for pulp and newsprint.

Latest information concerning the control, stocks, plans and attitudes comes from *The World's Paper Trade Review* of May 17th, published in London. We quote:

"When we last wrote a month ago, the Norwegian campaign had scarcely begun, and we said that, whatever happened, one thing was certain, namely, that the path of the paper maker and printer would be made more difficult.

"This has come true with a vengeance. The path has become not merely more difficult but next door to impossible. We all know well enough now that unless there is some very unorthodox help, paper making is going to become almost an affair of Government requirements alone. All the earlier appeals and demands for export are not going to count for a great deal, or, indeed, for anything at all, if there is not the volume of material required for making the paper for export. We are being prepared for a 5 per cent ration to printers, or no ration at all, according to circumstances; and we are being told at this precise moment that the Government paper requirements must be met first, then the export and then the essential needs. We would like to hear more of the essential need of bringing in or providing raw material for the paper maker and not too ready an acceptance of the insuperable difficulties of the situation.

"Judged by the trend of events, what all of us need to begin to master is the understanding of the fact that difficulties are not insuperable. Rather from the top downwards we need as a nation to exercise that imagination and initiative which take a difficulty as something to be promptly met and countered. Whatever we may say later, or whatever other people may have said, there is paper making material that can be got and there is a great deal more that can be done in this country to bring material into the mills if there is the will to do it. We may be told that the first great need of this country is to organize for victory, but we have no need at all to be reminded of this. Nor have we any need to be told that whilst this is the first requirement other things must be sacrificed. Leisure and pleasure certainly must be sacrificed; but the business drive of business men, the continuance of industry and the steady turning round of all the wheels in a concentrated form can be proceeded with hand in glove with a dynamic conduct of the War.

"We have yet to see the same spirit shown in industry or towards industry by those above it as was shown right from the early stages of the last War. It would be a safe thing to say there was a tremendous amount more individual initiative 25 years ago than there is to-day. It would be equally true to say that there was a better lead from the top for industry to be conducted under as full pressure as possible. Our own opinion of the at-

titude towards industry from those in control of the situation today is that they have not been helpful and have done things which showed a complete disregard for the concern of the successful pursuit of industrial and commercial causes.

"There is one thing this Government and the country are going to find out before they are much older, and that is that among the prime essentials of the country in time of War as well as in time of peace are paper and print.

"We wonder if we are entitled to ask the extent of co-ordination of Government departments in time of War. It will be recollected that before the War individual mills took their own view of conditions and according to their resources and their outlook bought in the raw materials for future manufacture. It will be remembered that the Paper Controller at a certain juncture took complete control of the material which had been more or less prudently stored in the mills throughout the kingdom and from that moment onwards the future resources of the industry were in the hands of Government officials. It would be expected now that a Government department would be much more fully informed of possible consequences and developments than any mere mill might have been. So that with the full knowledge of the possible dangerous situation being created in Scandinavia the handling of the buying of wood pulp might have been expected to have been performed with resource based on information supplied. In short, big efforts would be expected to have been made in the way of providing against the future. Had any mill left to its own devices been advised of possible danger, it would have immediately stored up for a good length ahead, so that manufacture of paper could have been proceeded without interruption, even if something more had had to be paid for the material through the advantage being in the hands of the seller.

"What has happened in the present case may be subject to argument, but one thing is certain; we are facing something in the nature of a paper famine, and it is not the fault of the mills. The answer from above will be that the Paper Controller did not know what was going to happen, and we need not stress the obvious fact he could not have known or else the mills would be in better fashion today. As we have indicated before, paper and print are in a worse position today after nine months of War than it was throughout the whole period of the four years of the last War. (Emphasis is ours —Editor.)

"Frantic efforts are now being made to press on to local authorities and to people generally the dire need to salvage waste paper. There are complaints that comparatively small portions of the paper which could be saved are actually being collected. Local authorities have still a very great deal to do if they are to come up to expectations. There are motor vehicles belonging to district councils still running about with the old slogan on the sides "Burn your litter and save the rates." There are cases of local authorities stoking up with waste paper and there is a very noticeable disregard on

the part of the collectors of the needs of the situation.

"Latterly we have heard from many printers that they wish to organize the collection of waste among themselves and to secure the necessary permission. Chiefly they are concerned with the fact that, although printers are a main source of waste paper collection in their own premises and in total represent a very large tonnage of returned waste to the waste paper merchants, yet in practice there is no machinery which provides that they get back, as a ration, made paper from the waste they supplied. There is a good case here for consideration, because, if printers think that they are merely collecting their own waste for the benefit of other people and in no guaranteed way for themselves, the encouragement to increase the tonnage collection is not very great. The Controller will probably have to devote some consideration to this point. The matter goes further than this, because almost every printer could use his vehicles for gathering in waste from his clients. This would cover a very wide network, including places where at present there is no great disposition to turn out litter for the benefit of paper making. The Controller would be well advised to give attention to this matter and to have an organization set in motion by the printers' Federation itself.

"The one thing that should be borne in mind through all these suggestions is that the waste paper should find its way back to the paper mills through the agency of the organized merchants. It would be as well if no other route were made possible during the present War so long as prices are controlled throughout. Only by that means will the industry be assured of graded materials getting to their proper quarters and, as an additional contribution, grading properly done. There does not appear to be any realization of the need for sorting amongst the lay community. Even printers do not seem to realize that according to the sorting and grading so depends the after-process of paper making and the ultimate destination of the waste. The public itself is not yet sufficiently impressed by the need for reserving paper, mainly because the newspapers still look much as they used to do. The *Radio Times*, which goes into nearly every home in the country, carries with it the conviction that there is no shortage of paper, and in fact a very tremendous tonnage is consumed weekly in the production of that publication. It is when newspapers begin to assume a smaller size or a much more skeletonized appearance that the man in the street will finally see that there is really a need to save every scrap of paper.

"The Government will have to be very careful about announcing the dropping of leaflets all over the belligerent parts of the Continent. The public would no longer be impressed by the scarcity of paper if they heard announcements of leaflets dropping. So, too, with Government stationery, where a great deal more can be done there to conserve waste, than has yet been done, commencing with the sending out of the printing specifications which alone consume a very large amount of stationery. In fact, the sys-

tem of tendering for Government printing is a matter demanding immediate attention.

"The situation today is that the Government is taking the great proportion of paper made. Printers are now being told that they might have no ration of paper and can only be supplied with paper for essential purposes. In effect, this means that the Government is becoming the great buyer of printing, and if printers are to keep in business they must turn to Government printing. As things stand, if a printer desires to tender for Government he must become one of a tremendous number who will receive specifications and then every printer must compete against his fellow to secure some of the work. As the printer is being robbed of his ordinary work and almost forced out of existence through the lack of paper, it is imperative if he is to survive that he should secure some official printing. This applies throughout a great proportion of the industry, and as time goes on the number of printers who will endeavour to survive by printing Government work will tend to increase.

"Whatever may be said about the competition for H.M.S.O. printing in peace time, there is no case for free, unfettered, dog-fight competition in time of War, when the Government is taking a great bulk of the paper made in the country and the printer is left either to survive or pass out. It is beyond a question that Government work is not remunerative. So much so that in ordinary times 99 out of 100 printers will not touch it. There is a small band of larger printers (and an official voice for them) which says even now that Government printing should be left in the hands of those who

can best do it and have always done it. In short, those large firms who have always been very closely connected with official printing should be left free to take the larger amount. The sheer absurdity of this claim is manifest in view of the ever-increasing usage of printing by the Government and the gradual cramping of the whole of the printing industry in regard to other forms of printing. Whatever the complacent ones may say, the great bulk of printers demand a change in the method of handing out Government work. The basis should be profitable, and there is no body of men better qualified to know the price that the printing ought to be than those estimating clerks who have been taken from the printing industry to perform this class of work in the Stationery Office. Whenever they wish to put out long-term contracts, they show their capabilities in no unmeasured terms by the compilation of estimating and pricing figures which are a model of accuracy.

"Maybe these things would be better said in a printing journal, although to some extent they do concern paper making. Wherever it can be made, an appeal should be made, for a consideration of the problem which is now becoming so overwhelming in its proportion compared with the other bulk of printing up and down the country. It is no answer to say that it is the printers' own concern and that those who do not survive must just become extinct. Eventually it will go down to the discredit and the disadvantage of the country. It is distinctly to everybody's benefit that industry should be kept going and that neither paper makers nor printers should be forced out of business as a so-called contribution to the War effort. If sacrifices are to be made, they should be made in common-sense fashion and in such a way as will help the country to carry on so as ultimately to be in a position to dictate and control the peace. It would be a sorry day for the country if armaments were made on the same basis as printing for the Government—that is, with the full knowledge that in most cases bare wages would be covered and a loss registered as a result of working for officialdom."

Newsprint Situation

● The World's Paper Trade Review, published in London, reports in its May 17th issue that the Newspaper Proprietor's Association of Great Britain is pushing its arrangements for securing supplies of newsprint from Canada. A private company with a nominal capital of 1,200 pounds has been formed and the twelve directors, according to the Newspaper World, have given joint and several guarantees of 100,000 pounds each to finance operations through the banks.

"The chief objects of the company will be:

1. Buying newsprint for resale to the N.P.A., Newspaper Society and the Scottish N.P.A. at uniform prices.
2. The chartering or buying of shipping and the making of any other arrangements for transport of this newsprint to Great Britain and its storage here pending distribution.

"It is understood that the newsprint will be purchased from a number of Canadian mills, including the following: Anglo-Newfoundland Development Co., Ltd., Anglo-Canadian Pulp and Paper Mills, Ltd., Canadian International Paper Company, Ltd., and Bowater-Lloyd

Newfoundland, Ltd.

"In the meantime prominent periodical proprietors are to see the Minister of Supply in order to hear the Government's decision regarding their scheme to import logs and paper making material or newsprint from Canada and Newfoundland. The deputation appointed consisted of Lord Southwood, Mr. R. E. Dangerfield, Mr. Percival Marshall and Mr. H. C. Tingay, with the secretary of the Periodical Proprietor's Association (Mr. E. O. Norton).

"Periodical proprietors who are outside the Newspaper Proprietors' Association scheme are understood to be asking for permission to import raw material or newsprint sufficient to produce 80,000 tons or 40 per cent of the peace time periodical consumption.

"Present stocks of newsprint in this country (Great Britain) are understood to be sufficient to last for about six months."

Canada As Supply Source

● Discussing the question of Canada as an alternative source of pulp for the United Kingdom, Canada's Weekly in the May 3rd issue said in part:

"It is common knowledge that Canadian mill capacity has been enlarged and accelerated under War emergency, but full productive capacity is not yet exhausted. It may be confidently expected that Canada will do everything in its power, as partner in the War effort, to make good the United Kingdom's deficiency in supplies from Scandinavian countries, though expectations might easily soar too high. Possibly producers can supply sulphite pulp in quantities large

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Stock losses—bacterial decomposition, reworking of stock

Lowered quality—slime spots—pin holes, objectionable odors

Increased costs—in water, heat, labor, chemicals

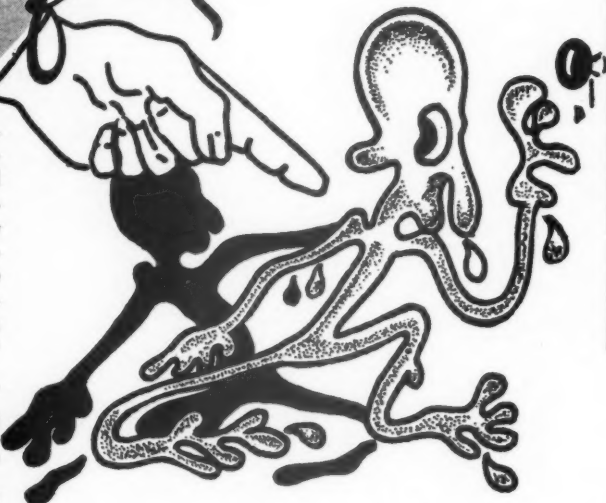
Maintenance troubles—blinded wires, plugged felts

Frequent clean-ups—slime breaks—poor sheet formation

Obstuction of lines—stock and white water lines

Recirculation difficulties—slime growths in recirculated systems

Mechanical strain on felts and wires, shortened useful felt and wire life



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enough to ease the situation a little, but they can hardly be expected to make good the whole deficiency.

"In regard to mechanical pulp, it would be hoping in vain for Canada and the United States combined to forward quantities sufficient to keep the ground-wood using mills of the United Kingdom operating at anywhere near normal capacity. Canadians have to bear in mind the demands of their neighbours across the border who normally provide them with a market for the bulk of their pulp.

"Imports of wood pulp into the United States last year totalled 2,025,504 tons, about 60 per cent of which was supplied by Scandinavian countries, and nearly 40 per cent by Canada. In the same year Canada supplied 252,750 tons of the 473,832 tons of bleached sulphite imported.

"The disastrous slump which followed the War of 1914-18 still lives in the memory of Canadian pulp and paper manufacturers. Indeed, the wounds inflicted were still gaping as recently as a year ago. In the absence of guarantees that British buyers will not return to their usual sources of supply in Northern Europe immediately such a course becomes possible, Canadian producers must perforce move cautiously lest they be ultimately left high and dry with their

emergency machinery inactive. In any contracts sought during the coming months, it might be good policy to guarantee their continuance for a stated period after the War. It would certainly give Canadian producers encouragement based on security during post-War readjustment.

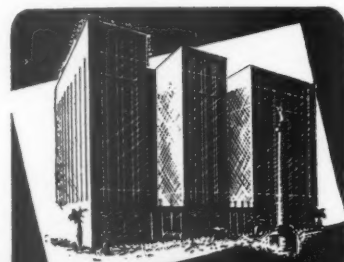
"The crux of the problem at the moment, however, is the question of shipping space. There has been a suggestion that failing other shipping facilities British newspaper owners, acting together, may have to buy foreign ships for the transit of Canadian supplies."

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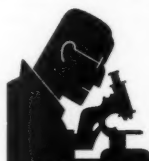
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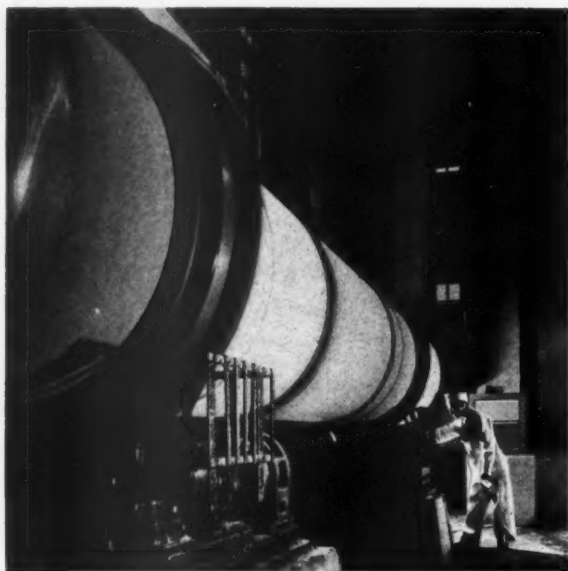
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